Volume 164 No. 22

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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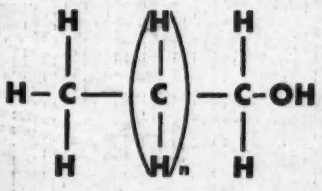

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US Export Financing Cut Seen by Stassen

Government financing of the export of chemicals and related products and other materials and equipment to western Europe, both for military and for economic assistance, may be considerably reduced next year, Harold E. Stassen, director of the Foreign Operations Administration stated last week. He indicated that the only countries where need for United States assistance continues are Spain, Greece, Turkey and France.

In a report on the recent meeting of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, Mr. Stassen stated that this country will be able to reduce its contributions through the mutual security program because of the progress made by western Europe towards a sound economic basis while at the same time maintaining its current level of defense budgeting.

Europe's Production Up

The European countries, he said, have increased production, strengthened their gold reserves, stabilized currencies, leveled off inflationary pressures, and achieved a climate of greater self-confidence. All these "add up favorably for United States long term security and free nation security in the world situation," he declared.

Reports made by seventeen countries at the OEEC session, he said, were uniformally favorable. They showed that industrial production in western Europe is up 7 percent over last year, with Germany, the United Kingdom, Netherlands and Italy particularly advanced. The gold and dollar reserves behind the western European currencies as a whole advanced from $9,300,000,000 on Jaunary 1, 1953, to $11,000,000,000 on September 30, 1953. Prices have been reasonably stable, and the currencies are all showing more strength. Mr. Stassen pointed to the increased liberalization of intra-European trade as a direct result of these improved conditions. The United Kingdom said that before the end of the year it would release 75 percent of its private trade with Europe from all quantitative restrictions.

—*Continued on page 74*

Phosphorous Pentoxide Bid for Korea Accepted

The Emergency Procurement Service of the General Services Administration has accepted a bid of the Department of Agriculture offering to supply 5,400 metric tons of phosphorus pentoxide equal to 12,273 metric tons of superphosphate with a 44 percent content, for shipment to Korea under an invitation for bids which were opened November 2.

The Department of Agriculture is acquiring the fertilizer under a barter arrangement being entered into with a firm, whose identity is undisclosed until final papers have been signed, which will receive surplus farm products in payment. It is expected that the deal will be approved and announced in detail in about ten days. Wheat and corn are the most likely products involved in the barter.

Rubber Group to Weigh Role of Govt. in Market

A meeting of the rubber industry advisory committee of the General Services Administration will be held this week to consider what role the government should play in furthering stability in the market for natural rubber.

GSA, along with the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Department of State have been reviewing the rubber market and the need for greater stability, particularly in the depressed level of prices of the lower grades. The review had been suggested by the International Rubber Study Group at its meeting in London in October because the depressed state of the market was creating an immediate price problem for producers in the Far East.

Economic Adviser Picked

President Eisenhower last week selected Walter W. Stewart as the third member of his Council of Economic Advisers. Mr. Stewart is professor emeritus of the School of Economics and Politics at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University. The other two members of the council are Arthur F. Burns, chairman, and Neil H. Jacoby.

Dye Decertification Move Is Under Study by FDA

The Food and Drug Administration is giving consideration to the removal of five colors from its certification list as a result of tests indicating the possibilities of toxic properties. These colors have been certified by FDA for years and withdrawal would ake them unavailable for use in food, drugs, and cosetics. They are FDC Orange No. 1, FDC Orange No. 2, FDC Red No. 32, FDC Yellow No. 3 and FDC Yellow No. 4.

It is understood that before formal action is taken removing the colors from the list, a public bearing will be held by the agency to receive the views of interested parties. An announcement of the date of the hearings is expected to be made shortly.

Plastics, Isobutane Feature New Fast Amortization List

Certificates of necessity for accelerated tax amortization for fifty-two new or expanded facilities, including facilities for the production of plastic moulding products and isobutane, were issued during the period December 5 to 18 by the Office of Defense Mobilization. The certificates covered products having an investment value of $85,166,440.

Two of the largest certificates announced were:—United States Steel Corporation, central operations division, Vandergrift, Pa., covering facilities to produce grain oriented silicon steel sheets, involving an investment of $17,740,000 with 50 percent allowed; and Bethlehem Steel Company, Sparrowspoint, Mt., for electrolytic tinplate involving an investment of $10,140,000 with 40 percent allowed.

The certificate covering facilities for production of plastic moulding compounds was issued to Plastics Engineering Company, Sheboyan, Wis., and covered an investment of $451,793 with 45 percent allowed. The isobutane facilities were covered by a certificate issued to Reef Fields Gasoline Corporation, East Vealmoor Field, Tex., involving an investment of $250,705, of which 100 percent was allowed and another investment of $14,123, of which 65 percent was allowed.

With the latest list of certificates, accelerated tax amortization has now been granted to 18,427 new or expanded facilities with an investment value of $28,800,257,000. Of this amount 60 percent, or $17,332,828,000, is eligible for rapid amortization.

Aluminum Companies Sign Agreement for Water Power

The signing of interim agreements with three Pacific northwest aluminum companies to bolster ingot production during the coming low-water period was announced last week by the Department of the Interior. The agreements were signed by Bonneville Power Administration and were made possible by the contemplated advance releases of Hungry Horse Dam storage.

Plans for Hungry Horse water releases to offset the usual seasonal cutoff of interruptible power were approved by Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay following a request from Arthur S. Flemming, Defense Mobilization Director, that aluminum production be maintained at full capacity.

Agreements signed with Aluminum Company of America, Reynolds Metals Company and the Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Company call for release of not more than 200,000 acre-feet of storage or about 150,000,000 kilowatt-hours of interruptible power, enough to produce 7,500 tons of defense aluminum.

"Current favorable water conditions with better than median flows the first two months of storage season and new generation added at McNary and other Federal dams make possible this interim defense commitment," Paul J. Raver, Administrator of Bonneville Power Administration, said. "The risk of power deficits resulting from premature release of Hungry Horse storage will be assumed by the aluminum companies under terms of the agreement. They agree to restore the power by purchase of steam or other nonfederal generation if such deficits should occur." Such an arrangement, Mr. Raver said, will fully protect the power supplies of all electric utilities, both public and privately owned.

Ordinarily all Hungry Horse storage is held in reserve to meet commitments of the Administration later in the winter. However, the current favorable power outlook for the 1953-54 storage season assures sufficient generation to meet foreseeable loads in addition to helping meet national defense aluminum requirements. Agreements are for one year and subject to termination on the same basis as present interruptible power contracts.

Fluorspar Probe Dropped

An investigation of imports of acid-grade fluorspar into the United States was discontinued last week by the Tariff Commission. The action was taken at the request of the applicants, who asked the commission in October to probe imports with the view to obtaining relief under the escape clause of the trade agreements act. No reason was given for the withdrawal of the earlier bid for an investigation.

Plant Inspection Pitfalls Are Detailed by ADMA

Drug manufacturers were advised last week by the American Drug Manufacturers Association of some of the legal pitfalls involved in the enforcement of the factory inspection provisions of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act by the Food and Drug Administration. The association also suggested certain preventive measures that may be adopted in dealing with visits by FDA agents.

Congress reenacted the factory inspection provisions of the act with some modifications last session after the original provisions had been struck down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Cardiff case. While congress attempted in the report of the house committee and in the debate on the house floor to limit the inspections of the agents to certain specific matters, it is still the announced policy of FDA to inspect the records and files of drug manufacturers if made available to the agents.

ADMA Stresses Preventive Measures

In a statement to ADMA members, prepared by Leslie D. Harrop, general counsel and chairman of the legislative section, the association emphasized that it was not recommending that any manufacturer withhold from FDA any cooperation that he has been willing to give in the past or cares to give in the future, but it was thought wise that members be apprised of possible legal pitfalls unless certain preventive measures were adopted.

"There appear to be two ways of safeguarding the legal rights of the drug manufacturer (neither of which withholds from the Food and Drug Administration any assistance of the type it may have been receiving from the manufacturer)," ADMA indicated.

"1. Request that all visits (other than for formal inspection) be made without service of the notice specified in section 704. (Correlative to this, if the inspector insists upon serving the notice the manufacturer should confine the inspection to the narrow limits set forth in the section.)

"2. Advise the inspector when such notice is served that anything which in the opinion of the manufacturer falls outside of the required information of section 704 will be furnished only with a written disclaimer (submitted by the manufacturer) listing such information, and stating that it is furnished voluntarily and that it is not required under the provisions of section 704.

"Either method should adequately pro-

Continued on page 79

Narcotics Chief's Scope In Settlements Is Defined

The authority of the Commissioner of Narcotics to compromise certain minor violations of the narcotics laws was made final last week in Treasury Department order No. 180.

Heretofore, a compromise of any criminal case arising under the narcotic laws could only be accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury, under secretary or assistant secretary. Treasury order 180 transfers the authority to accept such compromises as to the commissioner, except where the criminal liability relates to delinquency in registration or delinquency in payment of taxes.

In any case in which a general offer is made in compromise of civil or criminal liability compromisable by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and of criminal liability compromisable by the Commissioner of Narcotics, the order provides that they may jointly exercise the authority of the secretary, the under secretary, or any assistant secretary under section 3761(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Zinc Bacitracin Certified

Certification of a new antibiotic drug, zinc bacitracin, was provided for in an amendment to the certification regulations of the Food and Drug Administration last week. The new preparation is a non-toxic drug containing up to 10 percent zinc by weight and may be labeled for a life potency. Provision also was made in the amended regulations for certification of zinc bacitracin-neomycin-polymyxin troches with an expiration date of one year.

Government Drive on to Expand Market for Farm Products Abroad

A major effort to recapture some of the world markets for American fats and oils, both edible and industrial, and other surplus products of the farm is under way by the Department of Agriculture through an expansion of the work of the Foreign Agricultural Service, both as to functions and appropriations.

Following a complete reorganization of this agency to support its expanded activity, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has announced that an additional $250,000 of section 32 funds is being made available to the export promotion program to be utilized during the remainder of the current fiscal year. (Section 32 of the agricultural adjustment act of 1935 authorizes the expenditure of duties collected under customs laws to aid the export of surplus American farm commodities). The fund is in addition to others previously made available for FAS work.

Key Administrative Heads

As explained in a recent release of the department, foreign market development will be the dominant activity of the new Foreign Agricultural Service. Clayton E. Whipple, acting administrator, will be aided in directing the work by three assistant administrators:—Gustave Burmeister, marketing development; Fred J. Rossiter, foreign service and trade programs, and W. A. Minor, management.

The marketing development activity will be carried out primarily through six commodity divisions:—Fats and oils, cotton and fiber, grain and feed, tobacco and tropical products, livestock and livestock products, and fruits and vegetables. Surplus or potentially surplus problems exist in each of these commodity groupings, and each division will be responsible for taking aggressive action to meet such problems.

Breakdown of Commodity Divisions

Each of the commodity divisions will have three branches:—A foreign marketing branch, staffed primarily with marketing specialists who will spend the majority of their time in foreign areas gathering spot information on market situations and potentials; a commodity analysis branch, giving support through basic studies of foreign production, marketing, consumption, stocks, prices, and policies as they affect marketing development, and a foreign competition branch, making appraisals of actual and potential competition that American producers may anticipate in world markets.

Five principal types of marketing de-

—*Continued on page 78*

Copra Export Higher In 2 Far East Nations

Copra exports were higher in October from both the Philippines and Indonesia, according to reports to the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Philippine copra exports for the month totaled 72,220 long tons, the largest monthly shipment so far this year. They were 14 percent above the previous month and 12 percent greater than shipments during October, 1952. Total shipments during January-October this year amounted to 479,192 tons against 545,264 tons in the comparable period last year.

The breakdown of the October, 1953, copra exports of the Philippines by country of destination is as follows:—United States, 22,375 tons (Pacific, 17,846, Atlantic, 3,529); Canada, 2,600; Belgium, 5,250; Denmark, 6,000; Germany, 8,200; Italy, 1,000; Netherlands, 19,875; Switzerland, 500; Europe unspecified, 500; Lebanon, 500; Israel, 1,000, and Venezuela, 4,420 tons.

Coconut Oil Figures

October exports of coconut oil from the Philippines totaled 62,346 tons, a decline of 10 percent from September and 20 percent from October, 1952. January-October exports amounted to 45,413 tons against 70,026 tons in 1952. The entire October shipment of oil came to the United States, and was shipped to the Atlantic ports.

Indonesia's exports of copra during October amounted to 28,944 long tons, an increase of 37 percent from the previous month and 45 percent above the volume shipped in October, 1952. Total shipments during January-October, 1953, amounted to 196,476 tons or almost one-fourth less than the 254,715 tons exported in the comparable period of 1952.

Copra Exports Data

The breakdown of the October, 1953, copra exports by country of destination, is as follows:—The Netherlands, 11,318 tons; western Germany, 10,142; Sweden, 3,000; France, 3,000; Italy, 500, and Japan, 984 tons.

Copra Foundation purchases during October amounted to 35,677 tons, of which 31,101 tons originated in East Indonesia and 4,576 in west Boreno. Deliveries of copra to local oil mills were reported at 20,373 tons. The buying price in east Indonesia and west Borneo has been 135 rupiahs per 100 kilograms, including packing, since October 9. This price is guaranteed to the end of November.

Gen'l Chemical Refrigerants Expansion Well Under Way

A major expansion in the "Genetron" refrigerant manufacturing facilities of General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, is well under way at the company's Baton Rouge, La., works, it was revealed last week.

The company reported that increasing tonnages of the refrigerants, dichlorodifluoromethane and trichloromonofluoromethane, which General markets as "Genetron" 12 and "Genetron" 11, are already pouring off the line as a result of work finished to date on the expansion program. Production capacity of the large new Baton Rouge plant will be tripled by this expansion, which is scheduled for completion by February, 1954.

R-B-H Dispersions Names Lynch Division Vice-Pres.

Richard L. Lynch has been designated divisional vice-president of the R-B-H Dispersions Division of Interchemical Corporation, Bound Brook, N. J. He formerly was sales manager.

Mr. Lynch joined the R-B-H organization as sales representative in 1939 after six years with Philco Corporation in its finishes and adhesives division. He represented R-B-H in the metropolitan New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Md., and up-state New York areas before being appointed sales manager in 1951.

Goodrich Chemical Appoints Harry Warner Vice-President

Harry B. Warner has been named vice-president, technical, of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Warner will assume his new duties January 1, succeeding Dr. Frank K. Schoenfeld who was recently named vice-president, research, of the parent firm, B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio (OPD, 11/16/53). Mr. Warner, now plant manager of BFG Chemical's Avon Lake, Ohio, experimental station, will direct the company's technical and development activities from the Cleveland headquarters office.

Mathieson Vice-President

R. L. Hockley has resigned as president of Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., and been appointed vice-president of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, also Baltimore. Mr. Hockley will assume executive responsibilities of major importance in the Mathieson organization, it was announced. He will be located at Mathieson's executive offices in Baltimore after January 1, when his appointment becomes effective.

Sulphur Output Started At New Louisiana Mine

Freeport Sulphur Company, New York, has started producing sulphur from its new mine at Garden City Bay, La. At peak operation, the mine is expected to yield 500,000 long tons of sulphur annually. The new mine is reported to be the largest single sulphur-mining development anywhere in the world since 1933.

Garden Island Bay, 100 miles southeast of New Orleans, is one of four new salt dome projects that have resulted from Freeport's exploration and development program. The undertaking required an expenditure of $14,000,000 to overcome engineering and construction problems. The mine site can be reached only by boat or seaplane. It is within seventy-five miles of Freeport's Grande Ecaille sulphur plant.

Fertilizer Developments Dec. 7 Parley Feature

The newest advances in fertilizers and in fertilizer application equipment will be highlighted in a joint meeting of the power and machinery division of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers and the National Joint Committee on Fertilizer Application at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, December 7.

Papers will be presented during the morning session by several authorities in soil science, agricultural engineering and farm management, and the afternoon session will be devoted to a panel discussion on the subject of "Placing Fertilizer for Efficient Production."

Committee Aims to Be Discussed

S. D. Gray, general chairman of the Nation Joint Committee, will open the morning session with a discussion of the history and objectives of the group. He will be followed by Firman E. Bear, professor of agricultural chemistry, Rutgers University, whose subject will be "New Horizons in Fertilizer Application." Edwin C. Kapusta, chemical engineer, the National Fertilizer Association, will discuss "New Developments in Fertilizer Materials." "New Developments in Fertilizer Machinery" will be the subject of a paper to be presented by C. E. Guelle, manager of seeding, potato and beet machinery sales, International Harvester Company. A. C. Thompson, owner of Thompson's Farms, will close the morning program with a discussion of "Fertilizer Application in Practice." George B. Nutt, Clemson Agricultural College and vice-chairman of the National Joint Committee, will preside at the morning session.

Afternoon Panel Participants

Participants in the afternoon panel discussion will be G. A. Cumings, Department of Agriculture; Leonard Lett, National Cotton Council; H. A. Woodle, Clemson Agricultural College; Floyd W. Smith, Kansas State College, and Mr. Thompson. Kirk Fox, editor of *Successful Farming*, will moderate the discussion. The afternoon session will be presided over by Roy Bainer, University of California, vice-chairman of the power and machinery division of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

The meeting will be open, according to Malcolm H. McVicker, chief agronomist of the National Fertilizer Association and secretary of the joint committee, and questions from the floor will be welcomed.

Price Index Rises Again

The overall OPD price index continued its upward movement last week with an increase of 0.25 point, bringing it to 106.41. Leading the climb were quicksilver, tin chloride, potassium stannate, tin sulphate, sodium stannate and other tin salts in the heavy chemicals market. This group recorded no declines. The essential oils and aromatic chemicals group found citronella and lavandin oils stronger, as well as crystallized heliotropine. Reductions were made in dillweed and vetiver oils. There were no price changes among drug and fine chemical items.

The oils, fats and waxes market moved up sharply, with lard, copra, lauric acid and soybean meal advanced, along with several edible oils. Items reduced in this section included greases, tallow, oiticica and palm oils, all of which declined fractionally. Egg yolk was the only item higher in the textile and leather chemicals market. Price reductions in this group were effected in Maine potato starch and egg albumen flake. The petroleum derivatives group was steady.

The protective coatings market showed some weakness, with reductions in lemon, superfine and TN shellac. These were partially offset with advances in copal and dammar gums. Nonylphenol and octylphenol were lowered among coal chemicals. There were no other changes in this market. The list of botanical drugs advanced included cassias, Iranian cumin seed and dewhiskered dillseed. Zanzibar cloves, anise seed, and Japanese red pepper were reduced. The agricultural chemical market was without price changes.

Except for fifteen changes in botanicals listed on page 63, price changes during the past week were as follows (the number in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Acid, lauric, 1c. per lb. (72).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (72).
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (72).
Egg yolk, 7c. per lb. (43).
Gum, Copal, Congo No. 1, 2c. per lb. (69).
No. 2, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Dammar, East India batu bold, 1c. per lb.
Heliotropine, cryst., 15c. per lb. (65).
Lard, 1¼c. per lb. (72).
Linseed meal, $1 to $2 per ton (72).
Oil, angelica seed, $1 per lb. (65).
Citronella, Ceylon, 10c. per lb. (65).
Java-type, 8c. per lb. (65).
Coconut, crude, ½c. per lb. (72).
Lavandin, 5c. per lb. (65).
Soybean, crude, ¾c. per lb. (72).
ref., ¾c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $1 to $1.50 per ton (72).
Potassium stannate, 1.9c. per lb. (36).
Quicksilver, $1 per flask (36).
Sodium stannate, 1.3c. per lb. (36).
Soybean meal, $6 per ton (72).
Tin chloride, 1.9c. per lb. (36).
Crystals, 1.5c. per lb.
Metal, 2¼c. per lb.
Sulphate, 1.8c. per lb.
Tetrachloride, 1.4c. per lb.
Wax, bees, Afr., crude, 1c. per lb. (72).
Ouricury, ref., 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Egg albumen flake, 5c. per lb. (43).
Greases, ½c. per lb. (72).
Nonylphenol, 3¼c. per lb. (48).
Octylphenol, 3c. per lb. (48).
Oil, dillweed, 25c. per lb. (65).
Oiticica, ¼c. per lb. (72).
Olive, 10c. per lb. (72).
Palm, ¼c. per lb. (72).
Peanut, crude, 1¾c. per lb. (72).
ref., 1c. per lb. (72).
Vetiver, Bourbon, 15c. per lb. (65).
Haitian, $2 per lb. (65).
Potato starch, Maine, ¼c. per lb. (43).
Shellac, lemon, No. 1, 1c. per lb. (69).
No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Superfine, 2c. per lb.
TN, 2c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb. (72).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

Nov. 27, 1953	Nov. 20, 1953	Nov. 28, 1952
106.41	106.16	109.24

Monsanto Offering 2 New Plasticizers Commercially

Two low temperature plasticizers for polyvinyl chloride resins are available in commercial quantities from Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division, St. Louis, Mo., it was announced last week by Howard I. Armstrong, manager of plasticizers sales. The products are di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (DOA) and di-normal-octyl, normal-decyl phthalate (DNODP).

DOA is said to impart excellent low temperature flexibility as well as heat and light stability, and is extremely useful for controlling the viscosity of plastisols. DNODP, according to Monsanto, is recognized as the most economical quality plasticizer for obtaining good low temperature flexibility, low volatility, good heat and light stability and water resistance. In addition, it is said, to impart excellent viscosity characteristics to plastisols.

The new Monsanto plasticizers can be supplied in drums or tankcars and, where feasible, in tanktruck quantities. Sample amounts and technical bulletins may be obtained on request.

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Naval Stores Report Issued for April-Sept.

Production of gum and wood turpentine in the United States during April-September totaled 297,270 barrels, compared with 331,000 barrels in the corresponding period last year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has reported. Stocks on September 30 were 213,770 barrels, compared with 214,640 barrels at the corresponding time a year ago.

Production of gum and wood rosin for the half year totaled 927,010 drums, as compared to 948,760 drums in the corresponding period last year. Stocks on September 30 amounted to 911,120 drums, against 904,650 drums during the corresponding period a year ago.

Details of the naval stores supply, demand and stocks in April-September are as follows:—

Supply and Distribution

	Turpentine barrels (50 gals.)	Rosin drums (520 lbs.)
Carryover, April 1	229,150	860,090
Production	297,270	927,010
Imports	15,086	1,277
Supply	541,506	1,788,377
Carryover, September 30	213,770	911,120
Exports	40,435	212,328
Apparent consumption	287,301	664,929
Production		
Gum	124,340	343,150
Wood	172,930	1583,860
Destructively-distilled	1,420	.....
Steam-distilled	91,820	.....
Sulphate	79,690	.....
Consumption by Industries*		
Adhesives and plastics	46	9 423
Asphaltic products	.....	652
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	98,875	195,230
Ester gum and synthetic resins	.....	126,842
Foundries and foundry supplies	93	716
Insecticide and disinfectants	4	848
Linoleum and floorcovering	.....	13,552
Oils and greases	51	8,190
Paint, varnish and lacquer	5,285	39,305
Paper and paper size	.....	200,056
Printing ink	57	3,795
Railroads and shipyards	2,747	983
Rubber	174	23,037
Shoe polish and shoe materials	1,298	1,466
Soap	.....	17,813
Other industries	133	1,467
Total industrial reported	108,763	643,380
Carryover Locations		
Production and southern concentration points	146,710	844,050
Gum stills	82,780	744,990
Wood plants	63,930	99,060
Industrial plants	27,360	59,200
Distribution points	39,700	7,870
Central	19,240	4,100
Eastern	16,470	2,800
Western	3,990	970

Miscellaneous Production

	Barrels (50 gals.)
Dipentene	16,210
Pine oil	80,450
Pinetar	53,910
Other monocyclic hydrocarbons	33,950
Rosin oil	12,420

* Rosin figures include "B wood resin" produced in refining FF wood rosin to paler grades.
‡ South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi.

Nickel Sulphate Production Set for January by Republic

Republic Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced that it is nearing completion of installation of machinery and equipment to produce nickel sulphate at its Curtis Bay, Md., plant. Shipments are scheduled to commence in January. The plant is expected to produce 4,000,000 pounds of nickel sulphate annually.

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, November 29, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Industrial business in November continued the slow downward pace for the fourth month. New orders were reported down again, but by fewer than in October. Production was lower for the second month, increasing the tendency to shrink the gap between declining orders and output, a good sign. Prices are fairly static, with some soft spots. Industrial inventories of purchased materials are still on the decline, with more postponement of scheduled fourth-quarter commitments to first-quarter shipment. Few cancellations are reported. Employment, both by number and time worked, is lower for the third month, but few reductions are very severe. Buying policy is conservative, short-range, sixty days and under.

While the November report is not rosy, the general comment of purchasing executives is that industrial business is not too bad. Overall, business is good compared to any normal period. The down trend, while expected to continue over the year end, has not been a sharp general movement and that is not anticipated.

Commodity Prices

Prices have shown more of a leveling tendency in November, though the signs of weakness are more prominent than those of strength. Competition is really keen, with much market testing to find a buying level. More reports indicate the use of inducements such as price protection and even consignment, to move inventories and retain customers. Purchasing agents feel that industrial goods prices will tend to soften, item by item, as the stiff competition forces a closer look at costs and production efficiency.

Inventories

Unworked material stocks again show a decline, with continued efforts to adjust inventories to the lower production requirements. Quite a bit of the cutback is caused by the runout of seasonal goods and preparations for taking yearend inventory. Few cancellations are mentioned, but more deferring of shipments to January and February, which may have a depressing effect on first-quarter new orders.

Employment

Payroll registration and hours worked continue to decline. Those reporting layoffs and shorter work weeks outnumber employment additions by four to one. Individually, there are only a few drastic cutbacks. Overall, the employment situation indicates a selective policy:—Eliminating the floater, the least efficient, unnecessary overtime, and using alternate shifts to spread the work and retain good employees.

Buying Policy

Commitment range is predominantly sixty days and under. Postponement of fourth-quarter commitments into first-quarter delivery is more generally mentioned. Of particular interest is some reported change in policy on the annual requirements contracts subject to quarterly adjustments or to escalation to current prices on monthly releases. Such contracts had become quite widely used in a number of materials during the past several years of material shortages, to insure source of supply. Present indications are that a number of these arrangements may be discontinued, to allow greater freedom of negotiation if sharp price swings occur.

Specific Commodity Changes

More items were down than up in November, with no spectacular movement either way. On up side were cobalt, containers, forged steel flanges, natural gas, soybean oil, some paper, pole hardware.

—*Continued on page 78*

Alcohol Denaturing Plant Operation Started by Shell

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, has started operating an alcohol denaturing plant near Chicago, J. M. Sedlon, manager of the eastern sales division of the company, has announced. The plant will substantially reduce the time required by the company to service orders from middle western points, it was said. The plant is equipped to furnish the most generally used grades of specially denatured alcohols and proprietary solvents and to ship them by drum, tank truck and tank car to customers in an area that includes most of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan, and parts of Ohio and Minnesota.

The plant is an addition to the general storage and distribution facilities that the company has been using at Argo, Ill. The alcohol will be delivered to Argo for denaturing from the company's Houston plant by river barge. Simultaneously Mr. Selden announced a further expansion of the company's denaturing plant at Sewaren, N. J., to give improved service to the company's east coast customers. Shipments from the plant are now possible by drum as well as by tank truck and tank car.

Union Carbide Picks Foscue As President of 2 Divisions

A. L. Foscue has been appointed president of Electro Metallurgical Company and United States Vanadium Company, divisions of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Mr. Foscue succeeds Walter E. Remmers who becomes chairman of both Electro Metallurgical and U. S. Vanadium, and a member of the appropriations committee of Union Carbide. Mr. Remmers is also a vice-president of Union Carbide.

Mr. Foscue came into the Union Carbide organization in 1924 via the Electro Metallurgical plant in Niagara Falls, N. Y. In 1946 he became assistant works manager of the division, with headquarters in New York. Three years later he was made works manager, and, in 1951, he became a vice-president of Electro Metallurgical.

Davison Chemical President

Marlin G. Geiger, vice-chairman of the board of directors, has been elected president and chief executive officer of Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., effective today. He succeeds R. L. Hockley, who has resigned as president to become vice-president of the Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore (see separate story on page 4). Mr. Geiger joined Davison as executive vice-president in 1947, was made a director later that year and became board vice-chairman in 1951.

Drug Substitution Model Bill Adopted by DCAT

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, acting upon the recommendation of a special committee headed by George S. McMillan of Bristol Myers Company, has adopted a model drug anti-substitution bill.

According to DCAT, the bill, which was drafted by a subcommittee of lawyers from leading firms in the industry after months of study, represents a practical solution to the problem since it can be used when and where it is needed.

The average legislator is not familiar with the technical problems involved in such a subject, DCAT's announcement stated, and the model bill, which covers the salient points, can be changed to fit in with the pharmacy laws of the various states. While basically the same, these laws vary as to details from state to state, it was pointed out.

Bill Has Six Main Sections

Breaking down into six main sections, DCAT's model bill defines the term drug to include "(1) all substances recognized in the United States Pharmacopeia, or any supplement to any of them, and (2) any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in man or other animals or to affect the structure of any function of the body of man or other animals."

The proposed legislation calls for a ban on "substituting a different drug, brand of drug, or drug product of a different manufacturer or distributor for any drug, brand of drug, or drug product ordered by prescription or otherwise." Suggested penalties for violators are license revocation or suspension by the state board of pharmacy, or imposition of a fine not to exceed $500, "after reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard." After a finding of guilt at the hearing, the violator is required to pay costs, together with any fine, "within thirty days after such finding or within such extended period or periods as may be fixed by the board." Failure to do so, DCAT suggests, should result in license suspension or civil court action.

Costs in Civil Actions

The bill also provides that any company, association or individual damaged because of violations of the legislation should be entitled to "recover the costs of any action instituted by him for damages or to prevent the continuance of such act or acts, including a reasonable attorney's fee."

The measure calls upon the board of pharmacy to set up such regulations "not inconsistent" with state laws "as it may deem necessary" to carry out the provisions of the legislation. Finally, DCAT's model bill has a separability clause.

Monsanto Advances Four To Vice-Presidents' Posts

Charles Allen Thomas, president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced the election of four division general managers to vice-presidencies, along with the appointment of two regional vice-presidents.

Division general managers elected are Roy L. Brandenburger, Edward A. O'Neil, jr., Robert K. Mueller and Charles H. Sommer, jr. Regional vice-presidents are Edward W. Gamble, jr., and Victor E. Williams. The elections and appointments are effective January 1.

Mr. Brandenburger has been general manager of Monsanto's merchandising division since June, 1953. Prior to joining Monsanto in 1952, Mr. Brandenburger was manager of the sanitation-farm supply division of Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis. Mr. O'Neal has been general manager of Monsanto's overseas division since it was organized in January this year. He was employed in 1926 by the Swann Chemical Company, Anniston, Ala., a company later acquired by Monsanto. He served in various capacities at Anniston, becoming plant manager in 1937. He became production manager of the phosphate division in 1944, and was named general manager and later chairman of the board of

—*Continued on page 42*

Westvaco President to Retire

W. B. Thom will retire as president of the Westvaco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, on January 1, it was announced last week by Paul L. Davies, president of Food Machinery. Mr. Thom, who has headed Westvaco and its various predecessor companies and subsidiaries since 1926, will, however, continue as a director of the corporation.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The Food and Drug Administration issued a statement of general policy on certified antibiotics early this month which has created more confusion and given rise to more objections than it has clarified any questions that might have been in the minds of manufacturers and druggists. The statement had to do with the compounding of prescriptions and said that:—

". . . certification should be requested of each repacked batch and of each batch of another drug manufactured from such bulk drug, unless the repackaged drug or other drug has been exempt from the certification requirements by regulation. The fact that the drug is to be repacked or manufactured on the order or prescription of a physician does not exempt it from the certification requirements of the act. Under the provisions of Sec. 146.4 (b) (2) (ii) of this chapter, it is only when the drug used to compound a prescription is in a container packaged for dispensing that certification of the drug so compounded is not required."

It cannot be readily discerned on its face, but what this means is that a druggist or a pharmacy laboratory in a hospital cannot make up a number of doses of certified antibiotics in advance and have them ready for immediate dispensing when called for by the physician. Also, it means that a pharmacist must discard any certified antibiotic left over after compounding a prescription, or else send it back to FDA to be recertified, which, for all practical purposes, is not possible.

The reason for this is that under the basic regulations, certification of an antibiotic remains valid only for a reasonable time, presumably to allow time to make delivery, after the original package has been broken open by the druggist to compound the prescription. As may be seen, this raises the question of what constitutes a "reasonable" time.

But an even more incongruous situation arises from the fact that there are on the market today some antibiotics which are not subject to certification by FDA. As a matter of actual fact, physicians sometimes prescribe a mixture of one of the certified antibiotics and an uncertified antibiotic. Under FDA's interpretation of the law, the pharmacist in making up this prescription must discard any remaining certified antibiotic, but may retain the uncertified antibiotic on his shelf for future use.

As a final kicker, FDA's policy statement says that the "shipper has the responsibility of seeing that certification is requested of each repacked batch and of each batch of another drug manufactured from such drug," which means that the manufacturers had better be on their toes and see to it that none of their pharmacy

—*Continued on page 34*

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Association Meetings

This Week

Chemical Industries Exposition, Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, November 30 - December 5.

Mid-Century Conference on Resources for the Future, Washington, D. C., December 2-4.

National Drug Trade Conference, annual meeting, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., December 5.

American Chemical Society, regional conclave, Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., December 10-12.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, June 28-30, 1954.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., December 13-16.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 7-9.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 10-13, 1954.

American Water Works Association, Seattle, Wash., May 23-28, 1954.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 26-28, 1954.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, symposium and banquet, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 27, 1954.

Chemical Institute of Canada, protective coatings division conference, Toronto and Montreal, February 25-26, 1954; annual conference and exhibition, Royal York hotel, Toronto, June 21-23, 1954.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 6-8.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, winter meeting. Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., January 19, 1954; annual open meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 17-18, 1954.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 4, 1954.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, mid-year meeting, Statler hotel, New York, February 25-27, 1954.

Forest Products Research Society, national meeting, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 5-7, 1954.

Industrial Research Institute, award dinner, San Francisco, April 22, 1954.

National Cottonseed Products Association, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 7-11, 1954.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1-5, 1954.

Proprietary Association, executive committee meeting, December 10; scientific section-veterinary committee meeting, December 11, Biltmore hotel, New York.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, Christmas party, Commodore hotel, New York, December 15.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, fall meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 10.

Southern Industrial Wastes Conference, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., April 21-23.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting and dinner, Commodore hotel, New York, December 9.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 9.

Cosmetics Trade Practice Conference Slated Dec. 11

A trade practice conference of the cosmetic and toilet preparations industry will be held December 11 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, to consider amendments to the set of trade rules adopted by the industry two years ago.

The changes in the rules have become necessary because of a change in commission policy and enactment of the McGuire act on fair trade contracts. The amendments are limited to Group I rules No. 6, 11, 14, 1 6and 18, and have to do with the use of the word "free" in industry advertising, procurement of competitors' confidential information by unfair means, prohibited forms of trade restraints, selling below cost, and "push money."

Soybean Association Sets Date for 1954 Convention

The thirty-fourth annual convention of the American Soybean Association will be held in Memphis, Tenn, August 30 through September 1, 1954 Conventon headquarters will be Peabody hotel. The formal program will fill two days, and a third will be devoted to a field trip to the Clarkedale Experiment Station, Clarkedale, Ark. Special soybean plantings day.

Forest Products Society National Parley May 5-7

The Forest Products Research Society has announced that it is formulating plans for its ninth national meeting, to be held in Grand Rapids, Mich., May 5 through 7. Running concurrently with the meeting will be an exhibit of woodworking machinery, equipment and materials used in the manufacture of wood products.

Chemical Industry '53 Investment Will Rise 25 Percent, MCA Told

Chemical industry investment in new plants and equipment this year will run about $1,600,000,000, a 25 percent increase over 1952, William C. Foster, president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, told MCA's semi-annual meeting and winter conference November 24 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

The estimate, Mr. Foster said, was drawn up by MCA's new bimonthly newsletter, *Chemical News*, which was unveiled at the one-day parley. Much of the expansion—about 20 percent—is in facilities for the manufacture of new products, he pointed out, adding that the National Science Foundation has estimated that chemical companies are currently spending about $300,000,000 a year on research.

Two things are apparent from these statistics, the MCA president felt, noting, in the first place, "that the chemical industry's great expansion was not undertaken in fear of recession. Nor was it contemplated," he added, "that we were overexpanding and would bump into a ceiling."

German Revival Hailed

Immediate admission for Germany into the European community was urged by the banquet speaker, John J. McCloy, chairman of the board, Chase National Bank, New York. Revival of that country, he said, is one of the major US successes in the foreign field. However, he stressed the great need to consolidate this gain.

Mr. McCloy, former US High Commissioner to Germany, called upon the United States to take the leadership in world affairs by the establishment and maintenance of an affirmative program. He pointed out that France, Italy, Germany and Britain are all beset with problems which are incapable of solution on an independent basis, particularly if Europe is to preserve its liberties in the face of the Soviet threat. Whether European leaders are equal to this challenge, he said, still remains to be seen.

Chemical Build-Up Aids Defense

Mr. Foster, former deputy Secretary of Defense, contended that the vast build-up of the chemical industry has substantially bolstered the growing strength of American defensive power. Appraising America's defensive position as good, he declared, "I feel that I can report from the vantage points it has been my privilege to occupy, both in government and industry, that we are over the hump. We now stand in a position of ascendant power. What was a potentiality only a few months ago is now a vivid fact."

The increase in our defensive strength started from a position that represented almost a literal junking of American World War II power, the MCA president asserted. He added that Korea made it essential for us to put together again our military establishment and "also under the leadership of Gen. Eisenhower in Europe, to work with our allies in improving their military strength. The job was undertaken in anguish and under pressure."

While indicating that he was not commenting upon our defense against atomic attack, Mr. Foster noted that the chemical industry has played an important role in the development of atomic weapons. The advances in harnessing the atom, he asserted, have "opened a whole new vista for contemplation."

Why US Has Loyal Allies

The MCA president stressed that America has loyal allies for one major reason:—"The world realizes that there is nothing the Kremlin dictatorship wants so much as it wants to rule the world; equally, most of the world realizes there is nothing the United States wants so little as to rule the world. In that realization of our unselfish and constructive position lies the basis of much of their support."

Growth in population and a shift in age and geographical distribution will call for doubling the power supply and the machinery, tools and labor-saving devices to create an unprecedentedly high standard of living in the next ten years, Dr. Lionel D. Edie, chairman of the New York firm of investment counsel and economic consultants bearing his name, predicted.

"Economics is no longer the dismal science," Dr. Edie stated. "We are in a dynamic period, as witnessed by the fact that the Federal Reserve Board plans to double the money supply over a thirty-year period." Calling upon the chemical industry to spend some of its appropriations for research in the field of population trends, he said the amount of capital going into enlarged chemical facilities will continue at high levels.

"We know that the ratio of chemical expenditures for capital to research is a constant," Dr. Edie pointed out. "The capital expenditures necessary for any given year can be determined by adding the amount expended for research during the preceding six years."

Six panel discussions featured the afternoon program. One dealt with US international trade and tariff policy, with particular emphasis on the work being done by the Randall Commission on Foreign Economic Policy. A second concerned the problem of depreciation, while a third covered the overall philosophy behind the role of research in the formation and execution of general corporate planning. Other discussions centered about corporate pricing problems, new phases in personnel management and plant maintenance.

MCA Policy Explained

F. G. Singer of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., told the international trade panel that MCA's recent statement to the Randall Commission (OPD, 11/16/53) "constitutes only a beginning." He described it as a "first and rather general approach" by the association to the subject.

"Having established the fact that the existence of a national chemical industry is essential to the strength of our economy in times of peace and war," he explained, "our case is based on the proposition that, where productivity does not compensate for differences in cost of production abroad, due mainly to sub-standard wages, according to our standards, or manipulations of prices or even of currency exchange values, an equalizing fee or customs duty is justifiable and required."

He said that MCA needs the cooperation of the industry to document its case. What is needed now, he said, is "a much clearer and up-to-date understanding of the end products, industrial and agricultural, which are considered essential by our defense authorities and the quantities involved in time of war by the military and for minimum civilian requirements." He went on to point out that the association must work back from the end products "to the chemical products needed in their manufacture, the chemical intermediates and crude materials."

Building Free World Strength

To maintain and develop the strength of the free world, US domestic and foreign economic policies will have to be formulated to effectively serve this end, Wayne Chatfield-Taylor, consultant to the Foreign Operations Administration, declared. "We must work closely with other nations," he suggested. "We are a leader of the free world but not the sole leader. We must keep our friends, or shall I say,

—*Continued on page 58*

Barrett Plaskon Sales Head

Carleton Ellis, jr., has been appointed director of sales for all Plaskon products of the Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. Barrett purchased the Plaskon Division of Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, October 7. Sam Gurley, formerly Barrett resin sales manager, is now general sales manager. H. W. DeVore is manager of molding compound sales, H. A. Raymond, jr., is manager of industrial sales, and C. D. Delaney is manager of coating resin sales. Robert K. White has been appointed advertising manager for Plaskon plastics and resins.

CSMA Outlines Agenda For Its Annual Meeting

J. Earl Coke, assistant Secretary of Agriculture, will speak at the fortieth annual meeting of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association to be held at the Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 7 and 8. Mr. Coke, whose topic has not been announced yet, will address the group luncheon on December 8.

Special events to celebrate the fortieth annual meeting of CSMA will include the honoring of three of the founders of the association who are among those still living. So honored will be M. M. Marcuse, chairman of the board of West Disinfecting Company, Long Island City, N. Y.; Karl B. Dolge, president of C. B. Dolge Company, Westport, Conn., and Fred A. Hoyt, retired president of Frederick Disinfectant Company, Atlanta, Ga.

LaForge to Get Award

Presentation of CSMA's second annual Achievement Award will be made to Dr. F. B. LaForge and Milton S. Schechter for their work on insecticides as scientists with the Department of Agriculture. They are the discoverers of the synthesis of allethrin, one of the active principles of the insecticide pyrethrum. In addition, they have made major contributions to the development and testing of other synthetic organic chemical insecticides.

In addition to Mr. Coke, other officials of the Department of Agriculture will participate, both as speakers and in presenting an exhibit of the history of aerosol products. New officers and directors of the association will be elected during the meeting, which will also feature the selection of eight aerosol packages judged to be outstanding in seven different products classes and a best of show. Names of the winners in the second Aerosol Festival will be announced at the group luncheon on December 7.

Automotive Division Talks

The following papers and reports are scheduled for presentation at the various division meetings on the opening day:—Automotive division—"Automotive Undercoats," "Automotive Lacquers—Yesterday and Today," "Finishing the Ford in Your Future" and "Synthetic Enamels;" disinfectant and sanitizers' division—"The Relative Activities of Disinfectants Using A New Performance Test Method," "Quartermaster Germicide Research," "Comparative Antiseptic Tests Using Various Peptones in the Test Media," report of the scientific committee, sub-committee on antiseptics, disinfectant and sanitizers di-

Continued on page 45

Southern Chemists Meet In New Orleans Dec. 10

Latest advances in the flameproofing of cotton, a new method for determining the trace elements in grass and grain, and research progress on the skeletal factors in body growth will be among the topics discussed in 193 scientific papers to be presented at the American Chemical Society's regional conclave at the Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., December 10 to 12.

The training and utilization of chemical manpower, the application of spectroscopic methods to the agriculture and industry of the south and the chemistry of the terpenes will be the subjects of symposia at the conclave. Chemists and chemical engineers of the society's thirty-six local sections in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Flodida, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico will participate in the meeting.

Two high honors in chemistry, the southern chemist award, a gold medal, and the southwest award, which consists of a bronze plaque and a cash prize, will be presented at the conclave banquet, December 11. The former is given by the society's local sections of the southeast region to recognize distinguished service to the profession of chemistry in the southern states, and the latter is presented by the sections of the southwest region for exceptional achievement by a chemist or chemical engineer in that area.

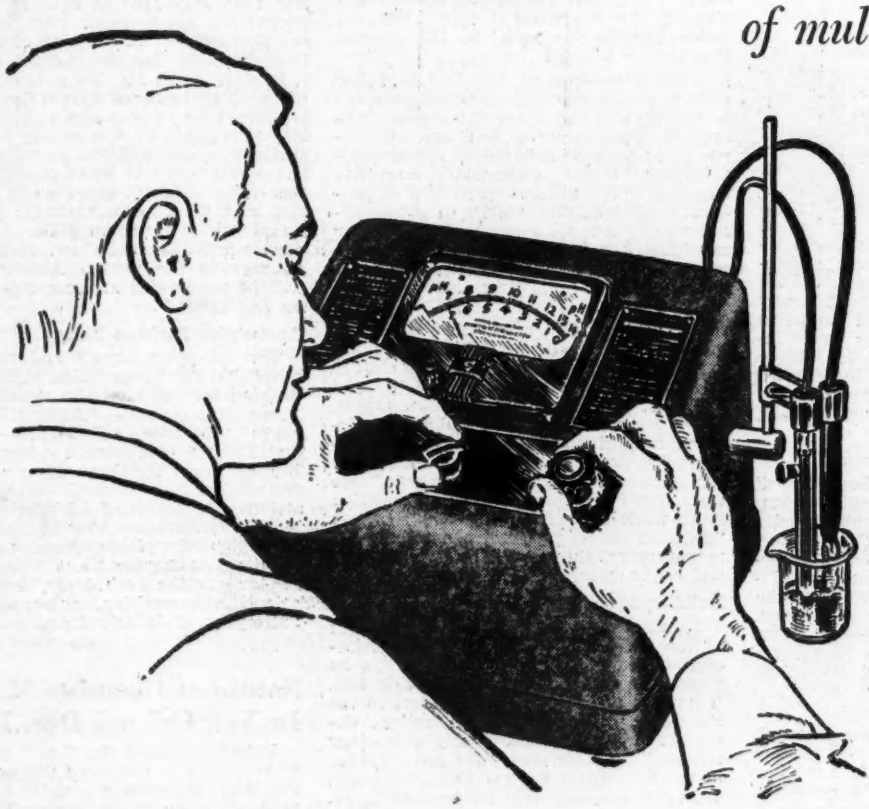
Prof. Harry L. Fisher of the University of Southern California, president-elect of the American Chemical Society, will be the principal speaker at the banquet. Dr. Fisher's topic will be "Our Versatile Rubbers."

SAACI Xmas Party Dec. 15

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its 1953 Christmas party December 15 at the Commodore hotel, New York. Cocktails will be served at 6:30 p. m., with dinner following at 8 p. m. Price is $17 for SAACI members and guests.

Advantages of Controlled *p*H in Sodium Ascorbate Merck

A subject of special interest to manufacturers of multivitamin tablets and capsules



Problems of *p*H are simplified when you prepare multivitamin formulations with SODIUM ASCORBATE, MERCK. Because the *p*H of this product is controlled within 0.3 unit, the *p*H of consecutive multivitamin batches can be kept uniform. Thus, work tickets can be standardized without bothersome individual *p*H adjustments for each batch.

There are other important reasons why Sodium Ascorbate is the preferred form of Vitamin C for many multivitamin tablets and capsules. The higher *p*H of this salt, as compared with Ascorbic Acid, favors stability of Calcium Pantothenate, so that less overage of this ingredient is required. Moreover, with Sodium Ascorbate there is no need for additional alkalizing materials; thus the size of the tablet or capsule is reduced.

Note that at these somewhat higher *p*H levels, you can take advantage of the greater stability of Thiamine Mononitrate.

Sodium Ascorbate Merck

Call Merck for Vitamins:

- Vitamin A Palmitate
- Solution of Vitamin A Palmitate in Corn Oil
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- Thiamine Hydrochloride U.S.P.
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- Thiamine Mononitrate U.S.P.
- Riboflavin U.S.P.
- Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory
- Folic Acid U.S.P.
- Niacin U.S.P.
- Niacinamide U.S.P.
- Pyridoxine Hydrochloride
- Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} U.S.P.
- Triturations of Crystalline Vitamin B_{12}
- Vitamin B_{12} Solids
- Ascorbic Acid U.S.P.
- Alpha Tocopherol
- Alpha Tocopheryl Acetate
- Menadione U.S.P.
- Vitamin K_1
- Choline Chloride

Research and Production for the Nation's Health

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, November 27 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol)

Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide 6b dms., c.l dlvd lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .76 - —

Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.28 - —

Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½- —

Methyl (see M)

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.17

Acetophenone cns., dms. lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech dms l.c.l. works lb 75 —

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .33½- —
l.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .32 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs.11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs.12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs 15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., works or dlvd 100 lbs. 10.50 12.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.00
tanks, works or dlvd, 100 lbs. 9.00 -10.00
USP cbys, inclusive works, 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
dms., works 100 lbs.13.50 -14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls, same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .37 - .37½

Aminoacetic NF bbls., frt. adjusted equald lb 1.50 - 1.75

p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60

p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50

Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —

Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).

USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots, kilo.21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.22.50 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.124.25 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.172.00 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.177.00 —
bbls., c.l., works ton.148.75 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.196.50 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.201.50 —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.99.25 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.147.00 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.152.00 —
bbls., c.l., works ton.123.75 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.171.50 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.176.50 —
bulk, c.l., works ton.94.25 —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.104.25 —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.152.00 —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.157.00 —

Acid, boric, tech. powd., bbls., c.l., works ton.128.75- —
bbls., c.l., works ton.128 75- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.176.50- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.181.50- —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99% dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tankcars, works lb. .32½- —
Cacodylic, bots lb 10.50 13.00
Camphoric natural, dms. lb 4.00 4.75
synth dms lb 4.00 4.75
Capric, dms lb. .26¼- .28
Caprylic, dms lb. .32¾- .34½
Cassella dms frt alld lb 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago bbls, frt alld lb 1.21 —
Chloroacetic, mono-, purified, flake, 99%, dms. lb. .23½- .25½
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Chlorosulfonic dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —

Acid, chlorosulphonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 25-100-lb. bots., fiber dms. lb. .No prices.
Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd. bots lb 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't, lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼
hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't, lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29½

Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bis lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .27 - .28¾
tankcars lb. .25¼- —
double dist., dms lb. .27¾- .29½
tankcars lb. .26 - —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .13 - .14¾
tanks lb. .11½- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .12 - .13¾
double, dist., dms lb. .12½- .14¼
Cresylic, coaltar dom., 50% 207°C or above ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom. 195 to 213°C, non ret dms., c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C. non-ret. dms c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .46 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .45 - —
Cyanoacetic tech bbls lb. .90 1.25
Dehydrocholic injection, fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
Desoxycholic fib dms, 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. No prices.
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'D' 2,4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic, dms, c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots, fib. cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.60 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 - .28
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb 1.80 —
smaller lots lb 1.82 2.00
technical bbls., 1,000 lb lots lb. 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 1.78
Gamma dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots. lb. .23½ - .31½
cbys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. .15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb lots, works lb. 2.60 2.68
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., works, basis 100%. lb. .82 - —
paste, bbls., works, basis 100%. lb. .80 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 .43
Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
t.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
t.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
t.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 —
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾ —
t.c.l. same basis lb. 13¼ 13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb 16¾ —
t.c.l. same basis lb 19¼ —

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 .95
dilute NF 2% 5-lb bots lb 40 —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 —
Hydroxyacetic, tech 70% bbls., non-return, Phila., basis 100% lb. .136 —
tanks Belle W Va., basis 100% lb. .095 —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys lb 88 —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —
J, bbls, works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls, frt alld lb 64 70
L, bbls frt alld lb 1.25 —
Lactic, edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb 17 20
smaller lots lb. .1750- .2100
60%, dms., 5 or more lb. .30 .3640
smaller lots lb. .305 .3690
plastic grade, 50% bbls, 20 or more, works lb. .2175- —
1 to 19 lb. .2225- .2275
80% bbls, 5 or more lb. 6815 —
tech., 22% bbls, c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys, works 100 lbs 7.20 12.20
44%, bbls, c.l works 100 lbs. 11.45 11.95
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.50
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb 60 87
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .39½- .41¼
60%, dms lb. .23 - .24¼
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2145- .2193
water white, dms lb. .2445- .2493
Maleic cryst. powd. dms. lb .37 38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 —
Mandelic NF dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb 2.35 —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 75
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. 76 —
smaller lots, works lb. .76¼- .80
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb. 1.27 —
Monochloroacetic, (see Acid, Chloroacetic, mono-), tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 .21
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)
Myristic, flaked, dms lb. .27 - .28¾
solid, dms lb. .28 - .29¾
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.30
Amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.55 - 6.35
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.80

Acacia—Acid, Nitric, 38°Be

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	NNR.	New and Nonofficial Remedies
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	ord.	ordinary
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	oz	ounce
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	E.	east	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p.	end point	phos.	phosphate
Be.	Baume	equald.	equalized	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	exp.	expressed	pkgs.	packages
bgs.	bags	F	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
bls.	bales	ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
bots.	bottles	ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
b.p.	boiling point	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	FPA.	free of prussic acid	redist.	redistilled
C.	centigrade	frt.	freight	refd.	refined
CD.	carboys	fus.	fused	refy.	refinery
cbys.	completely denatured	gal.	gallon	reg.	regular
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	gran.	granular	resub.	resublimed
cks.	casks	grd.	ground	ret.	returnable
c.l.	car lots	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	SD.	specially denatured
cns.	cans	i.b.p.	initial boiling	s.d	single distilled
col.	color	imp.	imported	S E.	southeast
coml.	commercial	incl.	included	secs.	seconds
conc.	concentrated	indust.	industrial point	s.g.	specific gravity
CP.	chemically pure	kgs.	kegs	shipt.	shipment
cps.	centipoises	lacq.	lacquer	solut.	solution
cryst.	crystal	lb.	pound	s.u.	standard unit
cs.	cases	l.c.l.	less than car lots	synth.	synthetic
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tank-cars
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	tech.	technical
dbl.	double	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum	vis.	viscosity
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
		N.	nitrogen	W	west
		nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
		neut.	neutral	w w	water white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nitric, 40°Be—Alcohol, Ethyl

Acid, nitric, 40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E ..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E .....100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E ..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E .....100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works,, basis 100%..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
c.l., same basis .... lb. .19 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Oleic, single distilled, dms.....lb. .13¾- .15½
tanks ..... lb. .12 - —
double dist. (white), dms....lb. .16¼- 18
tanks ..... lb. .14½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming)
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic)
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2, 3-Cresotic)
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works.....lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17¾- —
p-Oxynaphthoic, bbls., works..lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, double dist., dms....lb. .12¼- .13
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic)
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb. .75 - 1.70

Acid, phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys, c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works...100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .09 - .09½
Picric, NF, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
dms. smals .....lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls .....lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synth., pure, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls.....lb. 2.76 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l, works gal. .38 - —
whse. .....gal. .50½- —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works ..... lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs .....lb. .38 - —
sublimed, tech., bbl., c.l.....lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls.....lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .48 - —
powder, bbls. .....lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works, lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .82 - .86
Soybean oil, double dist., dms..lb. .15 - .16¾
single, dist., dms.....lb. .14½- .16¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs. .lb. .12¾- .14½
single pressed, bgs.....lb. .12¼- .14
triple-pressed, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16¾
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb .63 - .75

Acid, sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works .....ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works.....ton.22.35 - —
96%, tanks, works.....ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works.....ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works frt. equald..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same nasis ib. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. botz., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works..ton.25.00 - —
40% tanks, works.....ton.29.00 - —
65% tanks, works.....ton.39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms. ..... lb. .11¼- .13
hydrogenated, dms. .....lb. .12 - .13¾
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.50 1.60
smaller lots lb 1.65 1.76
powder bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.50 —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms ib. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb., dms, c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't.lb. .37½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .38 - —
100-lb dms ..... lb. .39 - —
small dms .....lb. .41 - .47
imported, bgs. .....lb. .31 - —
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs, cbys, basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld .....lb. .74 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, l.c.l., works..... lb. .16 - —
.17½ - —

Acid, p-toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works..lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5T)
Tungstic, tech, 99.9%, kgs., works. lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Undecylenic, dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls.....lb. .50 - .60
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots..... oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .38 - .40
tanks, works .....lb. .36 - —
ACTH, bots.....gm.20.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.50 - —
powdered, 30 mesh., fib., dms..lb. 3.00 - —
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms, works. lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.24 - 2.26
powder, bbls .....lb. 2.28 - 2.30
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .65 - .90
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd .....lb. .33¾- .36
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .31 - —
128-132° C. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .33¾- .36
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¼- —
mixed, primary, dms., c.l., works...lb .20¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .18¼- —
pentanol-1, (synthetic normal), dms., c.l., works..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works..... .....lb. .43½- —
tanks, works .. ..lb. .40 - —
pentanol-2, dms., c.l., works..lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .70 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .60 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .15 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. works, lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .17 - —
tertiary, dms. c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .18 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms.....lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd ..... lb. .47½- .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .11 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
95%, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- .19
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Cetyl, extra, bb., cns., 500-lb. lots or more..lb. .73 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, bb., cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots.....lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .62½- .68½
tanks, dlvd., same basis..gal. .44½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .64 - .70
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .58½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .63½- .69½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .45½- —
SB2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .62 - .68
tanks, same basis.....gal. .44 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis.....gal. .43 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .58½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .63½- .69½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .45½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .64 - .70
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .57½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .62½- .68½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .44½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis.....gal. .43 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .64 - .70
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....gal. .62 - .68
tanks, same basis.....gal. .44 - —
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.20.51 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal.20.56 -20.62
tanks, same basis.....gal.20.38 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis.....gal. .43 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., gal.21.61 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal.21.66 -21.72
tanks, same basis....gal.21.48 - —
c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies,

For You Who Want
QUALITY in QUANTITY

It's a fairly simple matter to achieve quality and consistency at the pilot plant level. But here at Publicker we maintain those characteristics while producing millions of gallons annually. Customers who demand quality in quantity have been on our books for many, many years. May we add *your* name?

ACETALDEHYDE
ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL
ACETONE C.P.—AMYL ACETATE
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL
BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
ETHYL ACETATE—ETHYL ALCOHOL
FUSEL OIL, REFINED
ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT, T.R. 590

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.

1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • PITTSBURGH—LOCUST 1-8527

New York & New England Distributor, Publicker Alcohol & Chemicals Sales Corporation

NEW YORK—MURRAY HILL 8-6379 • BOSTON—FAIRVIEW 4-1888

Alcohol, ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works. lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½ - —
Furfuryl, tech., ens., works lb. .30½ - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
tanks, works lb. .18¼ - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - .14
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21¾ - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .50½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .57½ - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .37½ - —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .52¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .59¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .39¾ - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .42 - —
Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pentothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, extra, dms. lb. 1.57 - 2.15
standard, dms. lb. 1.35 - —
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½ - .76
smaller lots works lb. .77½ - .81
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .325 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l. works frt. alld lb. .538 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .735 - —
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 100% dms., frt., alld lb 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld lb 28.80 - —
solution, 20%, dms. 100-lb lots frt. alld lb. 6.55 - 7.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld gal. 6.00 - 6.50
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cnys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid dms., works lb. .52¾ - .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .29 - .32
powdered, cs. lb. .38 - .45
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs. lb. No prices
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 4.64
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo. 225.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo. 225.00 - —
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, lms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0355 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410 - .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070 - —
solution, 32° cbyz., c.l., works. lb. .0369 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435 - .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran. dms. works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .1540 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1640 - .1890
Aluminum fluoride, in fib. dms., 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - 85.00
light bgs. dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract, works lb. .79½ - —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip. bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .63½ - —
standard, dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½ - —
standard, dms lb. .72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50 lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs lb. 1.85 - —
ground, bgs., works ton. 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton. 40.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works lb. .14 - .16
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs lb. 65 - .68
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.18
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .47½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Amonophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.05 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 4.75 - —
Ammonia, anhydrous, tertilizer, tanks, works ton. 85.00 - 88.00
pure, cycls, extra, zone 1 lb. .18½ - —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½ - .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration tanks, works ton. 87.50 - 90.50

Ammonia, aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met. area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton. 96.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works anhyd. basis ton 96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms. kgs 4.000 lb lots frt. alld lb .80 —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.03
Biborate, bbls, c.l., works ton 312.00 —
ton lots ex whse ton 375.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works lb 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 7.50 - —
imported dms, l.c.l lb .07¼ .08½
Bichromate, bbls, works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd. lb. .2145 - .2245
Bromide, NF, gran. bbls lb .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., white granular, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate dibasic bbls lb 75 - —
dms lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).

Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb 4.26 - 4.28
Linoleate, 80% dms. works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, tertilizer grade Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton 77.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 89.84 - —
domestic bgs., western, works. ton. 68.00 - 70.00—
with dolomite 20.5% N, bgs. Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 —
Oxalate, fine gan., dms. lb 26½ - 31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 —
ton lots ex whse ton 235.50 —
smaller, lots, ex whse ton. 250.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs, works lb .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs lb .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald lb .08½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .09 - —
dibasic, NF V bbls, dms lb .45 - —
tech., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald lb .08½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .09 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms, works lb .11 - .12
Sulphamate, bbls, dms, works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 44.00 - 47.00
synthetic, bgs, c.l., western works ton. 49.50 - —
bulk, works ton. 45.00 - —
purified, dms., works lb .08½ - .10

A. Gross . . . . . **RED OILS**

A. Gross Red Oils are outstanding as to stability and resistance to discoloration. They are manufactured in stainless-steel equipment, packaged in specially lined drums, tank wagons, tank cars – to insure freedom from contamination.

Your process requires a Red Oil that has been handled with care, not only in our operations but in yours as well. Our Sales Service Department welcomes customer inquiries on how best to maintain Red Oil purity during your final application procedures.

Send for samples and our booklet "Fatty Acids in Modern Industry."

A. GROSS & Company

A. GROSS & COMPANY

295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Manufacturers since 1837 • *Factory: Newark, N. J.* • *Distributors in principal cities*

Ammonium Sulphide—BHC

Ammonium sulphide, liq., 40-44%, dms, c.l., frt. equald, basis 100% ton 240.00 - —
l.c.l., basis 100%, works ton 300 00 —
tanks, frt. alld ton 180 00 —
Sulphocyanide tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 -
l.c.l., works lb. .20 .23
Thioglycollate cum'l. chys., basis 100% lb 1.60 —
highly purified, chys., basis 100% lb 1 70 1 98
Thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, 6b dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms, c.l., works, lb. .06½ —
Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic dextro, bots lb 28 00 - —
dextro laevo dms lb 6 00 - —
monobasic dextro bots lb 28 00 - —
Phosphate dibasic dextro bots lb 28 00 - —
dextro laevo dms lb 6 00 - —
Sulphate dextro dms lb 28 00 - —
dextro laevo, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate ex tuset oil tech. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane dms c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks same basis lb. .15 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate dms lb .90 1 05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 1.05 2.00
Nitrite USP bots lb 1 75 1 83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05

Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.55
tech., dms. lb. .75 - 1.20
Angelica root dom bls lb .60 .70
Anilin oil, dms, c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .33 —
Anise, Balkan, bgs lb. No prices
Czech, bgs. lb. .23 Nom.
Aleppo, bgs. lb. .17 Nom.
Spanish, bgs. lb. .22 Nom.
Turkish, bgs. lb. .23 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb 2.00 2 70
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb —
powdered dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone 98 5% bbls., frt. alld. lb. .88 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb .34½ -
cases c.l. mines lb .35 —
Oxide, ngs. c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ .36
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 .39¼
Sulphide 62-64% ngs. dlvd lb .38 .38½
Trichloride pails c.l. works lb 43 47
c.l. works lb 45 49
solution, cbys., works lb. .29 .39
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)
Antipyrene, NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.70
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP bots oz 23 40 -23 90
Areca nuts, pov'd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide NF bots tins oz. 4.50 - —
Arginine monohydrochloride laevo dms., 1-kilo. lots kilo 77 00 - —

Argols, min. 50%, bgs shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% lb. No prices.
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .70 - .71
root, bls lb 1.45 - —
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .70 - —
Trioxide USP dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls. dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, canadian, crude No. 1, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 1,300.00- —
No 2 c.l (20 tons) mines ton 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l (20 tons), mines ton 556 00 - —
3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 436 00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 348 00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 321 00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 173.00 - —
4M, c.l (20 tons) mines ton 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 156 00 - —
4Z, c.l (20 tons) mines ton 156 00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 122.50 - —
5M, c.l (20 tons) mines ton 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 110.00 - —
6D, c.l (30 tons) mines ton 78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 65 00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 46.00 - —
7M, c.l (30 tons) mines ton 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 37 00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 40.00 - —
7TF c.l (30 tons) mines ton 40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher

Asphalt, gilsonite, blacx, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs. c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah ton 34 00 - —
select, 350° F, fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point bgs. c.l. same basis ton 37 00 - —
let. bgs. c.l. same basis ton 34 00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank wagon refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam refd, less than 80 penetration tanks, tankwagon refinery ton 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon refinery ton 21 00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid Acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 8.00 - 8.50
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 - 4.50

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000.000 or more units 50.000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds dried bgs lb 1.35 1 45
Barberry root bark, bags lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip, bgs., c.l., works ton 92.50 - —
smaller lots works ton 102.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton 158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .18 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ton 190.00 -200 00
Iodide bots lb. 6.14 —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald. ton 255.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms, works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulphate tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb. .14 - .14½
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs. mines ton 25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton 41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ton 60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .28 - .32
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works ton 14.00 - —
imported, Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton 65 90 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton 80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton 64.40 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton 78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton 81 45 - —
Benzal chloride, chys. works lb .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., chys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .013 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .014 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., basis 100% lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .42 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .42 - —
Lone star, Texas gal. .41 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .42 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .42 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .41 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, chys., frt. equald lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, chys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- .24½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .25½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works lb .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., chys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .24½
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.75
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.05
Benzylisoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - .32½
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - .33
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, 6b dms., works lb 3.00 —
custom contract lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 —
Sulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb 1.15 1.40
BHC (see benzene hexachloride, technical).

WHICH one of these Stearic Acids can do a better job for you?

Among the almost infinite variety of high quality fatty acids produced in volume by DREW, these Stearic Acids are the outstanding choice of leaders in the rubber, paint, drug and cosmetic industries. Look at the table, and compare the composition and characteristics of these Drew Stearics with others. You may discover a clue to making your product better, at lower cost.

FORMULA 1500 Economical hydrogenated undistilled stearic, particularly suited for the rubber industry. Activates acceleration in rubber compounding.

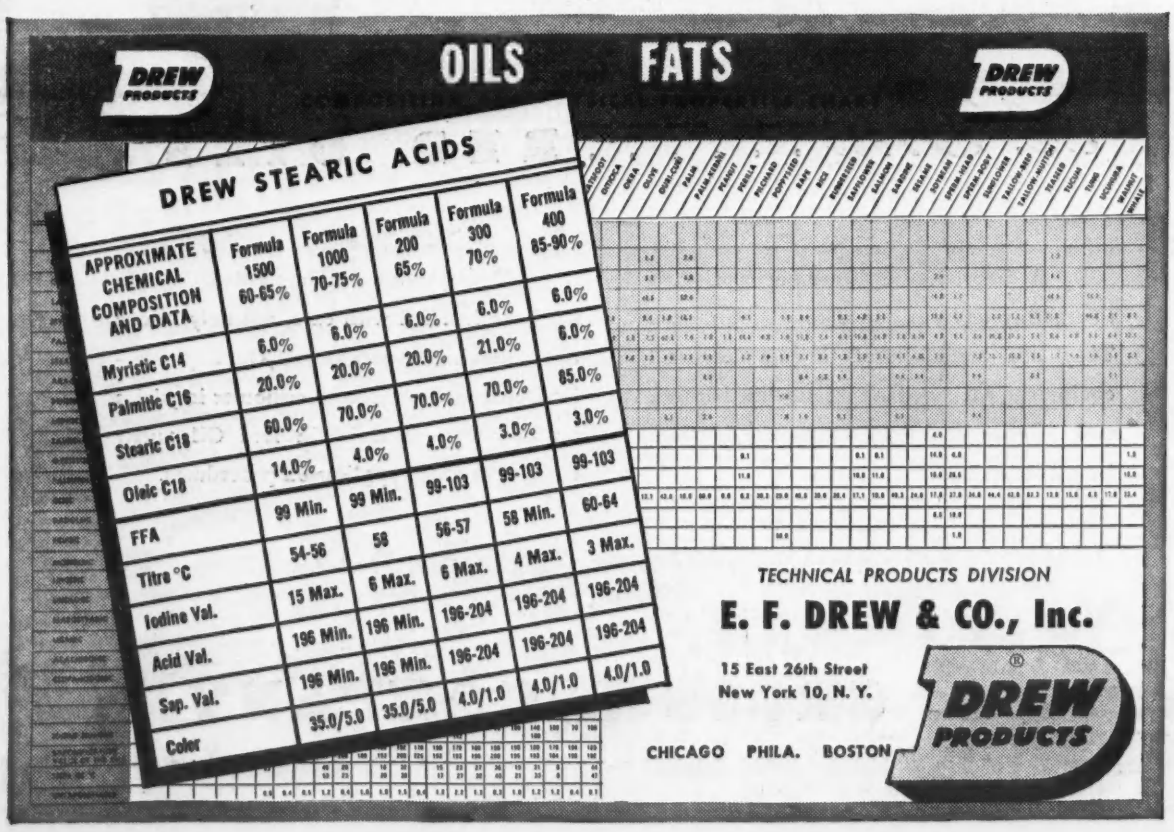
FORMULA 1000 Similar to Formula 1500, but has a higher titre and lower iodine value. Widely used in the rubber industry, and for buffing compounds.

FORMULA 200 Equivalent to double pressed stearic. Excellent for production of non-ionic emulsifiers, metallic soaps. Available in small, non-sticking, easy-to-weigh flakes.

FORMULA 300 Equivalent to triple pressed stearic. Premium grade—for the most exacting specifications in hand lotions, creams, deodorants, brushless shaving creams, mascara, etc.

FORMULA 400 An all vegetable product with exceptionally high titre and low iodine value. Use whenever specifications are more critical than those met by other stearic acids.

Send for New Folder on DREW FATTY ACIDS, including data on surfactants, plasticizers and many other products produced by Drew to help give your formulations a head start in the marketing race.


DREW PRODUCTS
OILS
FATS
DREW PRODUCTS
DREW STEARIC ACIDS
APPROXIMATE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND DATA
Formula 1500 60-65%
Formula 1000 70-75%
Formula 200 65%
Formula 300 70%
Formula 400 85-90%
Myristic C14 6.0% 6.0% 6.0% 6.0% 6.0%
Palmitic C16 20.0% 20.0% 20.0% 21.0% 6.0%
Stearic C18 60.0% 70.0% 70.0% 70.0% 85.0%
Oleic C18 14.0% 4.0% 4.0% 3.0% 3.0%
FFA 99 Min. 99 Min. 99-103 99-103 99-103
Titre °C 54-56 58 56-57 58 Min. 60-64
Iodine Val. 15 Max. 6 Max. 6 Max. 4 Max. 3 Max.
Acid Val. 196 Min. 196 Min. 196-204 196-204 196-204
Sap. Val. 196 Min. 196 Min. 196-204 196-204 196-204
Color 35.0/5.0 35.0/5.0 4.0/1.0 4.0/1.0 4.0/1.0
TECHNICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
15 East 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.
CHICAGO PHILA. BOSTON
DREW PRODUCTS

Choose Your Solvent FROM THIS Sovasol Chart

Commercial Name	Rubber Solvent	Lacquer Diluent		V.M. & P. Naphtha		Premium V.M.&P.	Mineral Spirits						Paint Retarder	
		Fast	Standard				Fast Drying	Stoddard Solvent			Odor-less	Safety Dry Cleaner		
Sovasol No.	1	2	3	V.M. & P.[1] Naphtha	V.M. & P.[2] Naphtha	4	80	5	5[1]	5[2]	35	140	6	6[2]
Volatility														
Distillation IBP, °F	115	150	197	211	215	250	304	315	315	308	340	365	375	362
10%, °F	145	157	204	240	236	260	309	323	321	317	352	375	391	382
50%, °F	185	163	212	265	250	274	313	335	334	328	358	381	412	404
90%, °F	220	175	224	293	274	287	324	355	355	348	376	387	441	445
Dry Point, °F	...	191	240	...	...	297	339	...	...	...	385	400	...	...
End Point, °F	250	...	...	318	316	...	...	381	383	380	...	...	462	465
Safety														
Flash Point, TCC, °F	...	...	...	...	...	60	100	103	105	103	120	144	145	146
Solvent Power														
Aniline Point, °F	123	123	109	129	131	102	144.5	115	134	135	184	147	139	150
Kauri Butanol No.	38	39	45	38	38	46	33	41	38	38	26	32	34	31
Weight														
Gravity, °API	66.5	67.0	57.0	55.5	58.0	50.5	54.8	46.5	49.0	50.5	55.5	47.0	42.0	45.5
Gravity, Specific, 60/60°F	.7146	.7128	.7507	.7567	.7467	.7775	.7595	.7949	.7839	.7775	.7567	.7927	.8155	.7994
Gravity, lbs/gal 60°F	5.95	5.93	6.25	6.30	6.22	6.47	6.32	6.62	6.53	6.47	6.30	6.60	6.79	6.66
Purity	All Sovasols are water white in color or better and pass all pertinent stability and copper corrosion tests. They have good odor, are doctor sweet and are color stable.													

(1) Available from Buffalo, N. Y. refinery only.
(2) Available from Paulsboro, N. J. refinery only.

Uniform, Balanced Line Meets Your Most Exacting Needs

All Socony-Vacuum solvents give you uniform high-quality performance. They all have controlled evaporation rates, and are completely compatible with higher or lower boiling point products, so as to produce a smooth drying rate without flat spots. They're manufactured by straight-run overhead distillation and considered to be non-toxic by reputable industrial hygienists. Get full details from your nearest Socony-Vacuum office. Performance tells the story.

SOCONY-VACUUM

SOCONY-VACUUM Oil Company, Incorporated

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, NEW YORK

Biotin—Calamine

Biotin, cryst., bots ..... gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms ..... lb 4.65 - —
Metal, nxs, ton lots ..... lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms ..... lb 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ..... lb 4.47 5.05
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb 4.37 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib, dms ..... lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate USP dms ..... lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib, dms ..... lb. 3.15 - —
Subnitrate, fib, dms ..... lb 3.37 - —
Subnitrate NF dms ..... lb 2.65 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd, jars ..... lb 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point ..... lb. .22½- .26
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb .15½ .22
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse ..... lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse ..... lb. .19 - —
furnace, fast extruding, ngs., c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
ctns, l.c.l., whse ..... lb .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse ..... lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .085 - —
Black, charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works ..... lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry root bark, bls ..... lb. .50 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls ..... lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls ..... lb. .40 - .42
Blanc fixe, dry, by product, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.155.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.165.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ..... ton.140.88 -155.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.53 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 7.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .16½- .18
l.c.l. ..... lb. .17½- .25
Bloodroot, bls ..... lb. .60 - .65
Blue, alkali dry, bbls., dlvd N or Tenn. and N C., E of Miss R. including St Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls, litho flushed same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
Blue, cobalt, genuine, bbls, same basis ..lb. 4.00 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper - phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis ..lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis .. lb 3.40 - —
water dispersable ..... lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis ..lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis .. lb. .48 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis .. lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½- .18½
regular types, dry, bbls, same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls. lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls . lb. 5.35 - —
Blue, dry colors, dlvd, prices 1/2c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes (see Dyes, blue).
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ..ton.55.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip.).
Bones, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ..ton.60.00 - —
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ..ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or chi ..ton.125.75- —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.130.75- —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.70.00 - —
crystals, 99%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ..ton.115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.120.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.91.75 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ..ton.139.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.144.50 - —
gran., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.41.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.89.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. Chi ..ton.94.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.65.75 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ..ton.113.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.118.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.35.75 - —
powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.99.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.70.75 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ..ton.118.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.123.50 - —

Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .16 - .24
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns ..... lb. 2.85 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works ..... lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., up to 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. ..... lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots ..... lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (See A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works lb. .80 - .85
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works ..... lb. .04 - —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works ..... lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs ..... lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ .13
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04¾ .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls., works ..... lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .20 - .35
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .30
Buchu leaves, bls. ..... lb. .45 - —
Butadiene, refined, cyls., refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, refinery ..... lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 ..gal. .04 - —
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .19½- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less truckloads, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27½
Butylamine (see Mono., Di- or Tri-).
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, jars ..... lb. 6.75 - 7.05
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb 2.00 - —
Stearate, dms., ton lots ..... lb. 1.42 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.44 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lb lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms ..... lb. 3.00 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lb. lots or more ..lb. 2.65 - —
Calamine, USP, dms ..... lb. .34 - —

METASAP*
...the most complete Stearate Service in the Nation

Metasap Stearate Service is "at your elbow" wherever you may be located in the United States. Our representatives and warehouses from coast to coast are ready to serve you promptly when you telephone, wire, or write; and our Technical Service Division stands prepared to tackle your production problems, and make recommendations based on your specific needs.

The following list of Metasap products, and brief summary of applications, indicate the wide range of industries served by Metasap and the remarkable versatility of Metasap Metallic Soaps.

COMPOUND	CHEMICAL TYPE	MELTING POINT	MOISTURE	WASHED ASH	SOLUBLE ASH	FREE STEARIC ACID	FINENESS	SOLUBILITY	APPLICATIONS
Aluminum Stearate GM	Aluminum	155°C.	<1.0%	10.0%	1.0%	6.0%	95%-200 mesh	B*, MS*, P*	A-1-2-4-5; D-1; G-1
Aluminum Stearate R	Aluminum	145°C.	<1.0%	8.0%	0.6%	10.0%	95%-200 mesh	B*, MS*, P*	A-1-2-3-4-5; B-2; D-1-2 E-2; F-2; H
Aluminum Stearate V	Aluminum	100°C.	<1.0%	6.0%	0.6%	25.0%	98%-200 mesh	B*, MS*, P*	E-2-3; F-1; G-2
Aluminum Stearate XX	Aluminum	115°C.	<1.0%	7.0%	0.5%	15.0%	95%-200 mesh	B*, MS*, P*	F-1
Metasap 537	Aluminum	160°C.	<1.0%	10.0%	1.0%	5.0%	90%-200 mesh	B*, MS*, P*	A-1; E-1
Metasap 569	30% Aluminum Solution	—	—	—	—	—	———	—	A-2; D-2
Metasap 571	Aluminum	100°C.	1.0%	6.0%	1.0%	10.0%	80%-200 mesh	B*, MS*, P*	D-2
Metasap 579	30% Aluminum Solution	—	—	—	—	—	———	—	A-2; D-2; F-2
Metavis 540	Aluminum	—	<1.0%	—	—	—	———	B*, MS*, P*	A-1
Metavis 543	Aluminum	—	<1.0%	—	—	—	———	B*, MS*, P*	A-1
Metasap 598	Aluminum	160°C.	<1.0%	9.8%	1.0%	5.0%	99%-200 mesh	B*, MS*, P*	A-1; E-1
Barium Stearate	Barium	160°C.	0.5%	27.0%	1.0%	—	100%-200 mesh	Insoluble	A-1-3; B-1; C
Calcium Stearate	Calcium	150°C.	2.5%	9.5% ash	—	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	A-3; B-1-2-3; D-1-2; E-2; H
Lead Stearate	Lead	100°C.	2.0%	28.0% (Pb)	—	—	99%-325 mesh	Insoluble	B-1-4; C
Lithium Stearate	Lithium	220°C.	<1.0%	12.5% (Crude)	—	—	95%-325 mesh	B*, MS*, P*	A-1-3; B-1; E-1
Magnesium Stearate	Magnesium	145°C.	2.5%	8.0%	0.6%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	B-1-3; D-3; H
Zinc Stearate	Zinc	115°C.	<0.5%	15.5%	0.5%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	A-2; B-1-4; C; E-3; F-1; H
Zinc Stearate USP	Zinc	119°C.	<0.5%	15.0%	0.3%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	B-1-4; E-3; F-1
Metasap 546	Zinc	118°C.	<0.5%	15.5%	0.3%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	B-4
Metasap 574-A	Zinc	118°C.	<0.5%	15.5%	0.5%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	A-2; B-1-4; C; E-3; F-1; H
Metasap 576	Zinc	117°C.	<0.5%	15.5%	0.5%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	A-2; B-1-4; C; E-3; F-1; H
Aluminum Palmitate	Aluminum	—	—	—	—	—	———	—	A-2-5; D-2; G-1
Zinc Palmitate	Zinc	—	—	—	—	—	———	—	F-1; G-1

*Solubility Key: B-Benzol, MS-Mineral Spirits, P-Paraffin Oil, *-Gels.*

Metasap Stearates help to step up output, promote economies, and improve products. Full information about these quality soaps is yours for the asking—and we'll gladly work closely with you in the selection and application of any Metasap Stearate or Palmitate which will give you the most advantageous results.

APPLICATIONS:
(A) for THICKENING: 1. oils for greases 2. paints 3. plastisols 4. waxes 5. printing inks
(B) for LUBRICATING: 1. plastics (powders) 2. wire drawing compounds 3. pharmaceuticals (tablets) 4. rubber tubes & sheeting
(C) for STABILIZING: vinyl resins
(D) for imparting WATER REPELLENCY to: 1. textiles 2. building materials 3. hygroscopic powders
(E) to retain TRANSPARENCY in: 1 greases 2 waterproofing materials 3. lacquers and varnishes
(F) for FLATTING: 1. lacquers and varnishes 2. paints
(G) for SUSPENSION of: 1. pigments 2 graphite
(H) as BINDERS in: powder metallurgy

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY
Department 10, HARRISON, N. J.
Branches: Boston; Chicago; Cedartown, Ga.; Richmond, Calif.
Stocks at: Cleveland, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Portland, Ore.; Seattle and Spokane, Wash.; Los Angeles, Calif.

Calciferol cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram .80 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram .90 - .95
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit .04¼ - —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit .05¼ - —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾ - —

Calcium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - 11
Bromide NF, jars lb. .92 - .94
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate, natural, dry-grd., air floated, 99.5%—325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs. c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precipitated, dense, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton.110.00 160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00

Chloride, cryst., purified, dms lb. .27 - —
base 72-80% paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton.27.00 - —
liquor 40% tankcars works, frt. alld ton.11.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms. c.l., frt equald ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l. works, same basis ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms lb. .40 - —

Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½ .30
Cyanide dms., dlvd & of Rockies, lb. .24 .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .63 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms, lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms. works lb 2.20 4.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis.dm.28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb .90 .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate USP dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP dms., works lb 2.10 2.25
Naphthenate, liq. 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼ - —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .13 - —
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.48.00 - —

Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 gram lots or more, frt. adjusted gram .07½ - —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 7.50
Phenolsulfonate dms lb .70 —
Phosphate dibasic USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 —
l.c.l 100 lbs 7.60 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton.75.00 -90.00
l.c.l., bgs. works ton.85.00 -95.00
monobasic bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾ - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulphate (see Gypsum).

Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 to 999 lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Calomel, USP powd. dms lb. 3.02 4.05
Camphene, 46° m.p. dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .1980- .2115
tanks, same basis lb. .1660- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).

Camphor monobromated NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 3.12
natural, USP, powd., bbls., 100-lb. lots lb. .48 - .50
tablets 1-oz. ½ oz. cs lb .63 .65
Camphor, synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½ - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - .66
USP gran powd. bbls. 2,000-lb lots lb. .57 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
smaller lots lb. .59 - —
tablets, tins 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).

Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 2.05
powd., bxs. lb 2.25 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb 4.00 4.05
powd., bxs. lb. 4.35 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).

Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.00 - 5.50
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls. gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .10¾ - .11
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0850- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1125- —
tankcars same basis lb. .0525- —
Dioxide, industrial, wholesale, cyl lb .06 - —
Tetrachloride CP, dms., works lb. .11 - .13¾
NF, chys lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0925- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0975- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. alld lb. .115 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .12 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0825- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0875- —

Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bleached, A, cs lb. 3.25 - —
medium, cs. lb. 2.95 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 1.70 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 1.68 - —
Mangalore type, cs. lb. 1.95 Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 1.30 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 1.30 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).

Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 6.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 6.65 7.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram tins, works gm. .55 - —
in carrot oil 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb dms., works million units. .15 - —
microcrystalline in oil 400,000 A units per gram tins, works million units. .33 —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.75 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .32 - .34
Casein, dom acid precip, standard, bgs. 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 .32
premium bgs. 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .35 - 40
imported, Argentine acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, duty paid lb. .20½ - .21½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —

Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .15 - —
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .16 - .17
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .16 - —
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .60 - —
medium, bls. lb. .65 - —
thin, bls lb. No Prices
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.118.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns lb. 9.00 - —
natural, cns lb. 5.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP cryst., fib dms., works lb 2.17½ - —
resublimed dms. works lb 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .47 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .20½ - —
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., dlvd. lb. .40 - .43
extrusion compounds, transluscent metallic pearls, special black dms. c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .48 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .49 - .55
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 .49
Acetate-butyrate flake, 17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
37% butyryl content standard cartons works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —

Cellulose acetate-butyrate, flake, 50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l. frt alld lb. .64 - .71
reprocessed, black, dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .52 .53
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. or 100-lb. lots or more lb. .50 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2 fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls. bgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs. 50-lb. lots or more, works lb 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .90 1.00
Roman cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal activated NF fib dms., c.l. works lb .25 .32
5-ton lots, works lb. 28½ 32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton 77.00 88.00
granular bgs. works ton 77.00 —
bulk c.l., works ton.70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, south ton.53.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.53.50 -63.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.53.00 -67.50
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.33.50 —

Calco

TRIPLE SULFAS

Diazine
Merazine
Methazine

Triple Sulfas (Diazine-Merazine-Methazine) remains unsurpassed among sulfa drugs for:

★ highest potency
★ wide spectrum
★ highest blood levels
★ safety
★ minimal side effects
★ economy

This is why leading pharmaceutical manufacturers offer Triple Sulfas to the medical profession.

The above is from a current advertisement in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

VITAMINS
B_1—Thiamine HCl U.S.P.
B_{12} Crystalline U.S.P. (Cyanocobalamin)
B_{12} Crystalline, 0.1% Trituration with Calcium Phosphate Dibasic
B_{12} Crystalline, 0.1% Trituration with Mannitol
B_{12} Solids for Oral Preparations
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Bitartrate
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Tricholine Citrate
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
*First synthesized by Calco; highest quality available

SULFONAMIDES
Sulfadiazine U.S.P.* Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.*
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P.
Sulfamethazine (for human use)
Sulfacetamide*
Phthalylsulfacetamide

OTHER PRODUCTS
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Cinchophen N.F.*
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
N-acetyl-p-aminophenol
Para-Aminosalicylic Acid**
Propylthiouracil U.S.P.
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical Use

VETERINARY PRODUCTS
2-Amino-5-Nitrothiazole
Phenothiazine N.F. (regular and drench grades for veterinary use) (also sulfas above)
*and sodium salt
**with sodium or calcium salt

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT · CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
ROUND BROOK, N. J.

CHICAGO: 3505 NORTH KIMBALL AVE. (18)
DETROIT: 931 FISHER BUILDING (2)
PHILADELPHIA: 401 NORTH BROAD ST. (8)
LOS ANGELES: 2300 S. EASTERN AVE. (22)
ST. LOUIS: 5025 PATTISON AVE. (10)

REPRESENTED IN CANADA BY CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION ..... NORTH AMERICAN CYANAMID, LIMITED
MONTREAL: P. O. BOX 6120, MONTREAL, P. Q. (5550 ROYALMOUNT AVENUE, TOWN OF MOUNT ROYAL)
TORONTO: ROYAL BANK BUILDING

Chestnut Extract—Dipropyleneglycol Methylether

Chestnut extract, liquid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0530- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0565- —
tanks, works lb. .0440- —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1120- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1200- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .76 - .83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cpts., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0825- .096
l.c.l., N. Y. stock points lb. .1025- .1200
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.53 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - .182
l.c.l., same basis lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms lb. .30 - .35
Chloro (4), —2 amino-toluene, bbls lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works lb 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works lb 4.25 - —
Sodium-copper, aqueous solut., 4% dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.30
14% dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100% lb.55.00 -60.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100% lb.45.00 -60.00
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100% lb.45.00 -60.00
imported .60%, tins, basis 100% lb.58.00 - —
90%, tins, basis 100% lb.58.00 - —
75%, tins, basis 100% lb.58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots. lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs. frt alld lb .95 - —
100 lbs. same basis lb .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib dms, 500-lb lots lb 6.65 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate, powd, 12% Cr., bbls, works lb No stocks.
solut., 7½% bbls. works lb .05½ - —
cbys. works lb. .10¼ - —
8½%, bbls. works lb .09 - —
cbys. works lb .10¾ - —
Fluoride (see Green, chromic)
Green (see Green, chromic)
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. 49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb .83 - .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome)
Chrysarobin, USP, bots lb 6.50 - 8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., ens, 100 oz. lots oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .37 - .40¼
Cinchonine cryst., ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .52 - .57
Sulphate, NF, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30¼
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, NF, ens., dms lb 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bis lb. .38 - .39
"0000," bgs. lb. .47 - —
Citral, bots., ens lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Citronellal bots., dms lb 1.50 - 2.00
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 1.70 - 2.20
Civet, artificial, bots lb 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton.19.50 - —
crushed, bulk, Tenn ton.10.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.20.50 - —
ton.20.50 - —
imported, airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton.43.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atlantic port, ton.27.00 -30.00
China, dom., dry grd., air float, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.10.50 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., N. Y. area, works ton.13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton.35.00 -36.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me gross ton.20.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 30.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton 25.00 -65.00
Clove, Ceylon, bls. lb. No prices.
Zanzibar, bls. lb. 1.03 - 1.05
CMC, purified, high vis (see Gum cellulose), standard low vis. bgs. 25,000 lbs or over, works frt alld lb .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis. bgs. 23,000 lbs or over, works, frt alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical high vis. 56% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs. dlvd. E lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs. dlvd E. lb. .62 - —
low vis., 80% purity, bgs., or fib dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
less than 23,000 lbs dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .43 - —
62% purity, bgs., or fib dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%, lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .43 - —
56% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E basis, net weight lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —

CMC, tech., low vis., 47½% purity, c.l., dlvd., E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb .20 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than dlvd. E. prices.

Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - .3025
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .285 - .3135
tanks, ex works gal. .154 - .165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .2850- .3135
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2950- .3245
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
Carbonate, 46%, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co. kgs. dlvd., lb 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb 2.72 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb 72 - —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb .53¾- —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .45¾- .48¼
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. 1.06 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Resinate, fused, 8% Co., dms lb .27 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .89 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co, dms dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .42½- —
Cocaine, USP, ens., 100-oz. lots oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, ens., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Cochineal, USP, gray, bgs lb .68 - .90
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .45 Nom.
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .93 - —
Codeine, NF, ens 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, ens., 100-oz lots oz.11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP ens. 100-oz lots oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, ens. 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver)
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .22 - .25
blue, bls. lb. .22 - .26
Colchicine, USP, bots., ens oz.35.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Copaiba balsam, ens., dms lb. .85 - .90
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .263 - .278
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .39 - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .26½- —
Cyanide, tech, bbls, 1,000-lb lots or more lb. .619 - —
smaller lots lb. .639 - —
Gluconate, ens., dms lb 3.00 3.24
Hydrate, dms, frt. alld E, bliss. lb. .40¼- .40¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .29½- .30
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu., dms., frt alld lb. .22¾- —
Nitrate, tech, cryst, bbls, works, lb. .30½- —
Oleate, solid, 8% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .47½
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .42½- .49½
Oxychloride, bls., frt. alld lb 40 - .50½
Quinolinolate, fib dms lb 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms, frt. allo lb .27¼- —
Stearate, bgs., 5 tons to c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½- —
ton lots, dlvd lb .38½- —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .1715- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.10.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.60 -11.35
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.10 -17.55
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld 100 lbs.22.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.23.00 -24.50
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. 1715- —
Undecylenate, dms lb 2.90 3.00
Copperas, gran, bgs, c... works ton.34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.222.50 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton.217.50 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs lb .14 - —
Czech, bgs lb .07 Nom.
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .06¾- .07
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .03¾- .07
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs, c.l. 60,000 lbs min 100 lbs 7.31 - —
bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs 7.32 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb 3.68 - —
gran, powd., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb 3.53 - —
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gm. 4.75 - —
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.25 - —
Meal, 41%, sacked, mills ton.59.00 -61.00
36%, same basis ton.56.00 -58.00
Coumarin, cryst., NF, ens lb 2.94 3.15
powd, cans lb 3.20 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - —
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd, dms, c.l lb. .32 - —
bbls., 5,000 lbs one shipment lb. .32½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs. lb .33 - .36
imported, kgs. lb. .24 - .25
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt., adjusted gal. .22 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .2068- —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis gal. .2970- —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., works gal. .42½- .50½
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms, c.l., frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1325- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - .1225
USP, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - —

Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.25 -11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.14.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .23 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .50 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .14 - .14¼
Moroccan, bgs lb. .14 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .13½- .14
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .06½- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl.48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

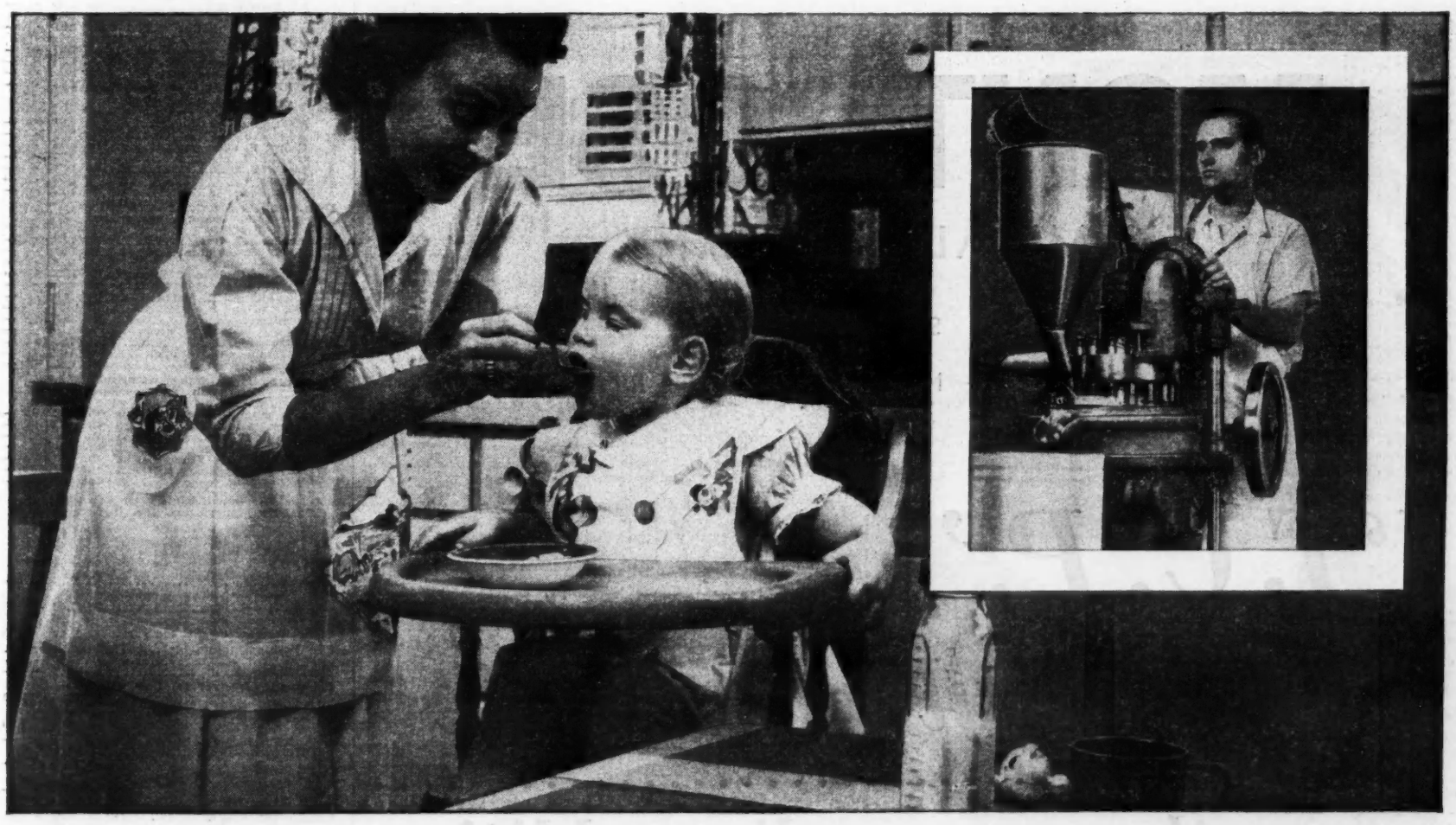
2-4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - .63
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .67
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
DDT powder, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
bags, c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
Decanol, normal, tech., dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - .48
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs, works ton 49.25 - —
17% P, paper bgs., works ton.58.00 - —
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs, works ton 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .12 - .13
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .27 - .29
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .26 - .28
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .26 Nom.
Desoxyepnedrine hydrochloride dextro, bots lb 25.00 - —
dextro-laevo, bots. lb 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10¼- .11
Dextrose, USP dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone)
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Dianisidin, dms. lb 2.00 - —
Diatomaceous earth, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd., California ton.50.00 - —
East coast ton.61.00 - —
l.c.l. ex whse ton.90.00 -100.00
purified, bgs., c.l., dlvd., California ton.65.00 - —
East coast ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.100.00 -110.00
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., E lb. .89¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .90¾
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l. dlvd., E lb. .35¾- .36
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36¾- .37
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .81½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .82 - .82½
tanks, works lb. .80 - —
Tartarate, dms, works, frt alld lb .71 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb .33 - —
Dicaprylphthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- .34¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - .35¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68½- .69
tanks, works lb. .66½- —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms, c.l. works, lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E, lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .48¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼- —
tanks works lb. 17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —

Diethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Borihorate, dms. l.c.l lb. .30¼- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
c.l. works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .25¼- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E, lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo.110.00 - —
1 kilo lot kilo.120.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb. .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 5.50 - 6.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35½- .42
Oleate, dms lb. .28½- .29½
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .26½
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .73¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .74¼- .74¾
tanks, works lb. .72 - —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms, works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .17 - —
Sulphate, bulk gram. .17 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms. lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
natural, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Dimethyl anthranilate, ens lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks works lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.27¼- 1.27¾
tanks, works lb. 1.26 - —
Sulphate, 55 gal., ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .16 - —
10 gal., ret dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.43 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, 70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100% lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .56 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .53 - —
Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. frt. alld, E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld, E lb. .15 - —
Dinitrophenol, obls. lb. .37 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refined, dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- .47
l.c.l., works lb. .47¾- .48
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .38 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .35 - —
Diorthotolyiguanidin, dms, ton lots, dlvd. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .58 - —
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .50 - —
ex-whse. gal. .68 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .68 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .87 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .55 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, ens lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
tech, tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - .50
Diphenylhydantoin sodium, USP, dms. lb 5.30 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾- .17
l.c.l. same basis lb. .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis lb .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼- —

DOW

DL-METHIONINE BY DOW PROVIDES VALUABLE DIETARY SUPPLEMENT

Important amino acid of pharmaceutical grade is available to you for use as a chemotherapeutic agent and lipotropic agent



DL-Methionine by Dow holds a great potential as a chemotherapeutic agent in certain liver disorders. It is used in conjunction with choline and other lipotropic agents—just one of many important applications which could prove extremely interesting to you . . . certainly merits investigation with an eye to your product line.

In the pharmaceutical industry DL-Methionine is used as a lipotropic agent and in conjunction with other lipotropic agents. It is of particular importance to infants, growing children and for pregnant and lactating women.

Production leadership assumed by Dow chemists in the synthesizing of essential amino acids has helped to make these new materials available to you in quantity and at relatively low cost. DL-Methionine is produced in pharmaceutical grade in both flake and powder form for your use in capsulating and tableting.

For top quality in DL-Methionine, with prompt service through Dow's widespread distribution system, contact your nearest Dow Sales Office or write to THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan, Dept. FC 3-36.

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS DOW

Di-Secondary-Amylphenol—Ether, Vinyl

Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.i. U.S ports, exdock ton 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. 1.00 - —
t.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb. lots dlvd.:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
No 2, cns lb 17 00 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
No 2, cns lb 22.20 -22.85
No 3, cns lb. 35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No 2, cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd.:—
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7 cns lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns. lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns. lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17 cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18 cns. lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19 cns. lb. 15.45 - —
No 21, cns. lb 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No 28, cns. lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33 cns. lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots. dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
20 Chrysoidine Y lb. .74 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .74 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.08 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .66 - —
176 Fast red A lb. .99 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .78 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .98 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .95 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.19 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.54 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck, brown, RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.57 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.82 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .69 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.07 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd.. No.
419 Red FC conc lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M lb. .98 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black EB lb. .94 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .72 - —
596 Yellow Brown K extra lb. .91 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.01 - —
639 Fast yellow 2G lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue, EG lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue, BBG lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue, B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow, NN, Conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc., lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine, WSJ lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange, GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 2.96 - —
1113 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 2.25 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown, PG lb. 2.30 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 - —
p-14 Brown, EB lb. 1.51 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.74 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc. lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc. lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Auramine, O lb. 1.85 - —
Black, nasic blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.71 - —
Brown Bismarck R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl B lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:
Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1 04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —
Orange Acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow azo-, conc lb. .90 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.25 - —
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.40 - 1.44
tanners, bbls lb. .06 - .06¼
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .30 - .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. No prices.
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .60 - —
select, bundles lb. .65 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 32.95 -35.00
Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
tanks, works lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, synth. USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .45 - .55
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Eserine, bots oz. 45.00 -50.00
Salicyl, USP, bots lb. 29.75 -32.50
Sulphate, bots oz. 34.50 -35.61
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .31¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - .14¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¾- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. tnts lb. 1.28 1.35
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots. 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 cc, hospitals bot. 1.56 - —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY
104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

"T.C.P."
tricresyl phosphate
the new gasoline additive

Montrose T.C.P. is approved and currently being used by Shell Oil Company.

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10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Ethyl acetate, natural fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼- —
tanks frt alld lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14½- —
tanks frt alld lb. .11½- —
synthetic, 85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .11½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½- —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works lb. .45½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .46 - —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .74 - .90
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Butyrate works lb. .80 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Chloride tech dms. c.l., works, lb. .18 - .20
cyls. c.l. same basis lb. .20 - .22
tanks same basis lb. .10 - —
USP bbls. cyls lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Formate dms lb. .60 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works lb 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload works lb. .50½- —
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
Oenanthate dms lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO dms. works, lb. .54½- —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine)
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
Ethylanilin (see Monoethylanilin)
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .19½- .20¼
l.c.l. lb. .20½- .21¼
tanks lb. .18½- —
Ethylbutylketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks lb. .34 - —
Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps. bgs., 5,000 lb lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots works lb. .72 - .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps. bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - —
smaller lots lb. .67 - .75
Ethylene dichloride, cms. c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .44 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Monoethylether dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
Monomethylether dms., c.l., dlvd. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¾- —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, dms. lb. .30 - .31
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l frt alld., E Miss lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. .85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidin (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidin)
Ethylvanillin, cns. 25-lb lots lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.55 - 3.15
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .12 - .14

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 20.00 - 22.00
Glass, 20 mesh bulk, tons, works ton. 11.75 - 12.50
Pottery bgs, ton lots, works ton. 20.00 - 22.00
bulk, c.l. works ton 18.00 - 20.00
Fennel, Argentine, bgs. lb. .13 - 14
Czech, medium, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
light, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
French, bgs. lb. .34 Nom.
Indian, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)
Glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate)
Hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
Sulphate (see Iron sulphate ferric)
Ferrous gluconate NF dms. lb. .83 - .87
Fir, balsam Canada, cns. gal. 34.00 - 35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. No prices.
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver)
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 134.00 - 135.00
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 129.00 - 130.00
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, c.l., mine ton. 57.50 - —
85-92% CaF_2, grad., bulk, c.l., mine ton. 47.00 - —
Fluorspar, dom., metallurgical grade, briquets, pellets, 65%, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 - —
Fluorspar, dom., washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 - —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 40.00 - 41.00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 42.00 - —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 43.00 - —
Formaldehyde, NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E., works lb. .066 - —
l.c.l., E. works lb. .071 - —
tanks, E. works lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., mines ton. 21.25 - —
Georgia mines, c.l. ton. 17.00 - 18.00
Illinois mines, c.l. ton. 19.00 - —
Texas mines, c.l. ton. 16.00 - —
spent, f.o.b. shipt. pt., c.l. ton. 4.50 - 5.00
imported, bgs. c.l. ton. 42.00 - —
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .115 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - 15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

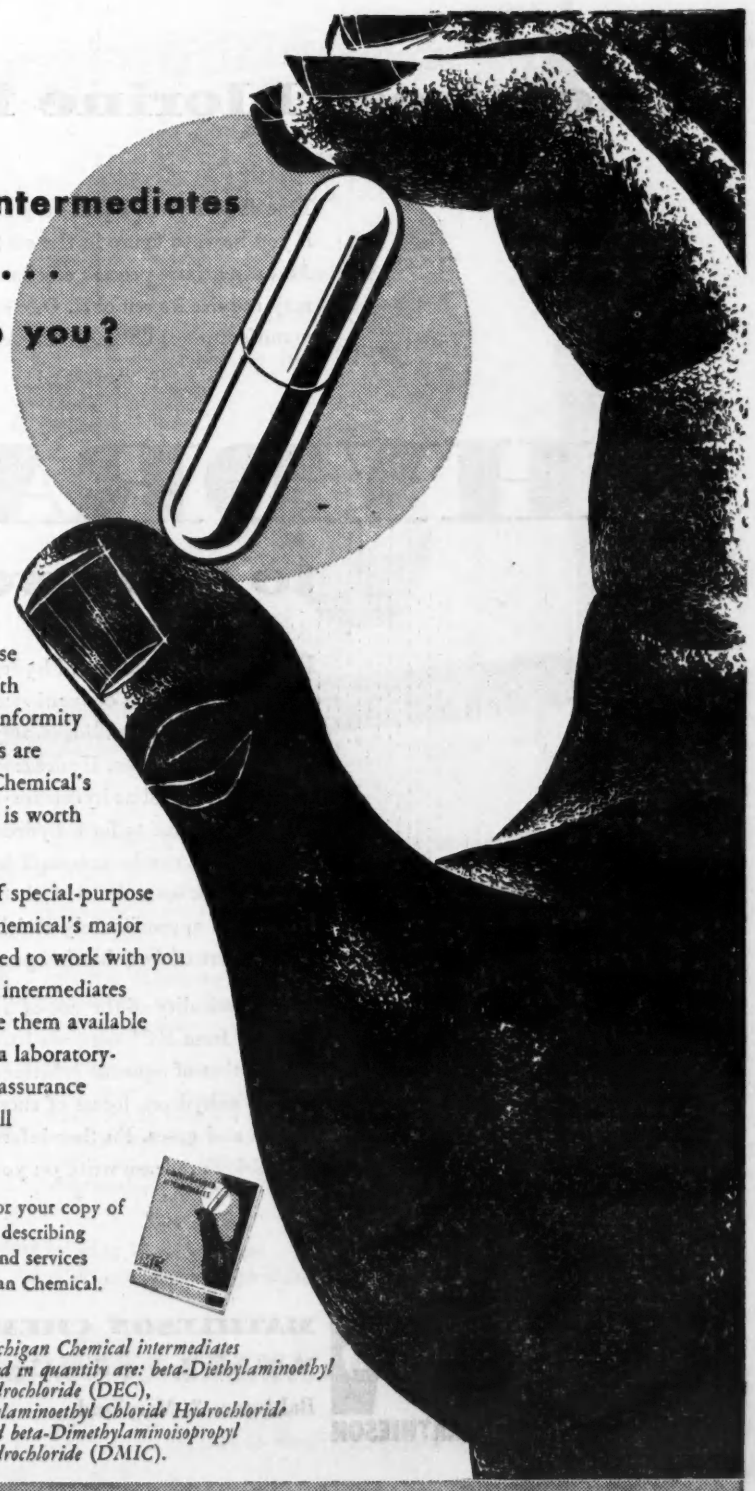
G salt, 100% basis, bbls., frt alld lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. 2.63 - —
Gasoline, tanks, refy., ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane gal. .1175- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane gal. .1415- .146
Group 3, 84 octane gal. .11375- .11925
Gulf coast, 83 octane gal. .11 - .1175
Penn., western U. S. motor, 89 octane gal. .1415- .1425
natural, group 3, 28-70 octane gal. .055 - —
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom est, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .52 - —
150 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .63 - —
200 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .69 - —
225 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .72 - —
275 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .79 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .28 - .29
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.40 - 2.10
standard, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.50
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots. lb. 3.75 - 7.50
from Jamaican root, bls lb. 5.00 - 12.75
Root, African, bls. lb. .13 - .13½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
No. 2, bgs. lb. .13½ - .14
No. 3, bgs. lb. .12½ - .13
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½

Glauber's salt, anhyd. see Sodium sulphate)
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23½ - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. 26 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½- —
83 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
renderers' 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 20 - —

Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.

hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
122-149 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
150-177 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
178-206 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —

Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.



individualized intermediates are our specialty . . . may we help you?

Do your compounding formulae demand intermediates that are custom-developed to meet your individual requirements? Is it essential that you be able to get these special intermediates in quantity, with absolute assurance of maintained conformity to specifications? If such conditions are important to you—then Michigan Chemical's special chemical engineering service is worth your particular consideration.

The development and production of special-purpose intermediates is one of Michigan Chemical's major services*. Our chemists will be pleased to work with you in the development of these special intermediates you may require. We will then make them available to you, in scheduled quantities, on a laboratory-controlled basis that gives you firm assurance of uniform quality. Your inquiry will receive our prompt attention.

We invite you to send for your copy of "Specialized Intermediates," describing the materials, facilities and services available at Michigan Chemical.

MC

*Typical Michigan Chemical intermediates being produced in quantity are: beta-Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DEC), beta-Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DMC), and beta-Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DMIC).

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION Saint Louis, Michigan

Glycerin—Indol

Glycerin, nat. crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, dlvd. lb. .23 - —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .21 - —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
synth., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz. 22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots. oz. 20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. 21 - .24½
Graphite, crystalline, 95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .04½- —
house, tanks, dlvd lb. .04¾- —
white, choice, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 Nom.
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same gal. .19 - —
Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.80 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .44 - —
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
liquid, NF, dms., cbys lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .14½- —
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20 - .23
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .19 - .20
No. 2, bgs lb. .16 - .18
No. 3, bgs lb. .14½- .16½
Manila, C, bgs lb. .32 - .34
CBB, bgs lb. .22½- .24½
DBB, bgs lb. .18 - .19
DK, bgs lb. .14 - .16
dust, bgs lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA bgs lb. .14½- .16
WS, bgs lb. .27 - .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .18 - .19
nubs, bgs lb. .29 - .32
seeds, bgs lb. .13 - .15
sorts, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Gum, copal, Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .20 - .22
nubs, bgs lb. .30 - .32
Gum, dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
dust, bgs lb. .16 - .18
E, bgs lb. .18 - .20
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .14½- .15
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08½- .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½- .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .38 - .39
No. 2, bgs lb. .28 - .30
No. 3, bgs lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17
seeds, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W Va lb. .14 - .14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .30 - .35
No. 2, bbls lb. .24 - .28
No. 3, bbls lb. .19 - .21
Kauri, bgs lb. .30 - .50
Kino, cs lb. 1.50 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .30 - .32
Myrrh, cs lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs lb. .22 - .30
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 - .09
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper bags, trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C. ton 20.30 - —
Terra alba, domestic, same basis. ton 19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton 16.00 - —
imported, English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton 60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .28 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Hellebore root dom. green, bls lb. .55 - .65
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45
Heptane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½- —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo. 450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo. 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo. 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots. oz. 9.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots. oz. 20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 10.00 -11.00
Hootmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton 6.00 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .14 - .15
Hydrastine, bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Sulphate, bots oz. 35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works ton .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .208 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .213 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .201 - —
Hydroquinone photo grade, bbls. dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .72 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.35 - 5.50
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots oz. 12.00 -13.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .80 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian)
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indol, CP, bots lb. 17.00 -21.00

when free chlorine is costly

Free chlorine in a liquid or gas stream is anything but *free* if you have to figure in the cost of removing it.
And oftentimes process efficiency or product specifications may require its removal. One example is in the manufacture of CP muriatic acid.

use HYDRAZINE to remove it

In this process, the use of hydrazine to remove free chlorine offers both convenience and economy over conventional methods involving additional scrubbing or the use of antichlors. Hydrazine, when added to hydrochloric acid as hydrazine hydrate, combines with the free chlorine to form hydrochloric acid and nitrogen. The reaction can be accomplished in the finished product storage tank or tank car with the addition of hydrazine hydrate in approximately stoichiometric proportions to the amount of free chlorine present.

The practicality of the use of hydrazine to remove free chlorine from HCl suggests its application in the purification of aqueous solutions of other halogen acids as well as anhydrous forms of these acids and other liquids and gases. Further information and samples are available . . . please write on your company letterhead.

MATHIESON

MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Mathieson Hydrocarbon Chemicals Division
Baltimore 3, Maryland

2094

ETHYLENE GLYCOL • DIETHYLENE GLYCOL • TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL • ETHYLENE OXIDE • CHLOROBENZENES • METHANOL
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • SODIUM METHYLATE • HYDRAZINE PRODUCTS • ETHYLENE DIAMINE • DICHLOROETHYLETHER

Inositol, bots., dlvd.	lb.	5.00	—
dms., dlvd.	lb.	4.50	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs.	lb.	1.30	—
resublimed, USP, bots., jars.	lb.	2.55	—
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms.	lb.	5.90	—
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	4.90	5.00
Ionone, alpha, cns.	lb.	4.00	8.25
Beta, cns.	lb.	4.30	11.25
Methyl, std., dms., cns.	lb.	3.80	4.65
Ipecac root, bgs.	lb.	6.25	6.50
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	6.75	7.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
Iron acetate liquor, 25°, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
solut., USP IX, cbys.	lb.	.16	—
djns.	lb.	.17	—
Cacodylate, NF, bots.	lb.	13.00	14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8 00	—
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	5.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.25	6.25
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.07½	.09
solut., 42° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25	8.25
tanks, frt. equald., basis 100%.	100 lbs.	3.20	—
Citrate, gran., dms.	lb.	.86	—
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).			
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd.	lb.	4.75	4.85
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb.	2.80	—
Iodide, bgs.	lb.	3.68	3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.25¾	—
Oxalate, gran., dms.	lb.	.85	.87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs.	lb.	.64	.65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms.	lb.	.78	.81
Resinate 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26¼	—
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	.42
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.75	33.75
l.c.l., works	ton.	34.75	40.75
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas)			
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.09½	.10
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran., dms.	lb.	.59	—
green, USP XII, gran., dms.	lb.	.59	—
Oxalate, fine gran., dms.	lb.	.25½	.28½
Iron-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms.	lb.	.30½	.33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms.	lb.	.25½	.28½
Isoborneol, cns.	lb.	1.25	1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.55	.95
Formate, dms.	lb.	.80	—
Propionate, dms.	lb.	1.15	1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.75	1.00
solvent grade dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¼	—
Methacrylate, dms., works	lb.	.60	—
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.50	—
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	3.75	4.05
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	30.00	32.00
smaller lots	kilo.	30.00	32.00
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Isopentane, commercial grade, non-ret., dms., f.o.b. Tex. refy.	gal.	.50	—
pure	lb.	.50	—
tech.	lb.	.25	—
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl).			
Isopropylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-)			
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.46	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47	—
tanks, works	lb.	45	—
Isoquinolin, dms., works	lb.	.65	1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.38	.55
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.49	.66
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.18	.22
Tar, NF, dms.	lb.	.42	.50

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
NF, powd., fib, dms.	lb.	.03	.16½
colloidal, fib, dms.	lb.	15	.15½
specific gravity, w.w.	gal.	.09375	—
Kerosene, tanks, refy., Ark., 42-44			
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w.	gal.	.138	.148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w.	gal.	.09	.0975
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w.	gal.	.105	.11
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w.	gal.	.08875	.10
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w.	gal.	.1155	.12
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.09	.10

L

Lady's slipper root, bls.	lb.	1.70	1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.36	.42
USP, anhydrous, dms., works	lb.	.35	—
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.34	—
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago	lb.	.16	Nom.
Larkspur seed, bg.	lb.	.20	.25
Lauryl chloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.74	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.75	—
Methacrylate, normal, dms., c.l. or truckload	lb.	.65½	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.55	.60
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.16	.20
select, bls.	lb.	.90	—
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls.			
gran., bbls.	lb.	.22	—
gran., obls.	lb.	.23	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.23	—
NF cryst., gran., powd.	lb.	.31	.33
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.28½	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, dms.	lb.	.45	—
Iodide, NF V, jars	lb.	3.82	—
Linoleate, fused, 26.5%, dms.	lb.	.32¼	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.1350	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1350	—
Lead, metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots same basis	lb.	.31¾	—
10,000-20,000 lb. lots same basis	lb.	.32¾	—
2,000-10,000 lb. lots same basis	lb.	.33¼	—
200-2,000 lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.33¾	—
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.			
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.1450	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.17½	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.23¾	—
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.31¼	—
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.22¼	—
Oleate, fused, bbls.	lb.	.29¾	—
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.32¾	—
60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.31¾	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.45	.47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works.	lb.	.41	—
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.28½	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works	lb.	.46	—
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots	lb.	.54	—
precip., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	.44
Sulphate (see Lead, blue, basic sulphate).			
Lead, white; basic sulphate).			
Lead, tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms.	lb.	.16	—
24% Pb, dms.	lb.	.21½	—
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼	.17¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	.18¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	.17½
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.15
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	.16½
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works.	lb	12 25	15 00
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.28	.40
powd., bbls.	lb.	.34	.48
Root, whole, bbls.	lb.	.08	.12
gran., bbls.	lb.	.12	.17
powd., bbls.	lb.	.10	.15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	.07
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works	ton.	14.50	—
Chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass	ton	12 50	—
Annville, Pa.	ton	11.50	—
Austin, Texas	ton	9 50	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	11.50	—
Buffalo N Y	ton.	14.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	11.50	—
Duluth, Minn.	ton.	12.50	—
El Paso, Texas	ton.	14.00	—

Inositol—Lime, Hydrated

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Farnams, Mass.	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	12.50	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton	10 00	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	10.25	—
Kimballton, Va.	ton.	10.25	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	10.50	—
Lee, Mass.	ton	12 50	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Limedale, Ark.	ton	10.00	—
Los Angeles, Cal.	ton.	25.10	26 84
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton	10 00	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	11.00	—
Mosher, Mo.	ton.	10.75	—
Nelson, Ariz.	ton	14 50	23.65
Quincy, Ill.	ton.	10.00	13.00
Reddick, Fla.	ton	13.50	—
Scotrock, Ala.	ton.	10.25	—
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	12.25	—
Winooski, Vt.	ton	15 50	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	11.50	—
York, Pa.	ton	15 50	—
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass.	ton.	15.50	—
Annville, Pa.	ton.	14.50	—
Austin, Texas	ton	13.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	14.50	—
Buffalo, N Y	ton	16.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	14.50	—
Chicago, Ill.	ton	15 00	—
Duluth, Minn.	ton	14 00	—
El Paso, Texas	ton.	17 50	—
Engle, W Va.	ton.	14.50	—
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	16.50	—
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	12.00	—
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	13.50	—
Kimballton, Va.	ton.	13.50	—
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	13.00	—
Lee, Mass.	ton	15 50	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	14.00	—

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Every Wyandotte chemical . . . every batch of organics and inorganics, of specialized cleaning products — is manufactured under strict laboratory control to assure conformity to high standards of purity, uniformity, quality!
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WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN • *OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES*

ORGANIC CHEMICALS: Chlorinated Solvents ▪ Ethylene Dichloride ▪ Propylene Dichloride ▪ Glycols ▪ Kreelon* (Alkylarylsulfonate) Diglycols ▪ Carbose* (Sodium CMC) ▪ Naxonate* (A Hydrotrope) ▪ Agricultural Insecticides ▪ Synthetic Detergents ▪ Aromatic Sulfonic Acid Derivatives ▪ Pluronics* (100% Active Agent Nonionic Detergent)

INORGANIC CHEMICALS: Soda Ash ▪ Caustic Soda ▪ Bicarbonate of Soda ▪ Purecal* (Calcium Carbonate) ▪ Chlorine ▪ Hydrogen Dry Ice ▪ Calcium Chloride

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Lime, Hydrated—Methanol Synthetic, Zone 1

Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Limedale, Ark. ton 12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 13.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich. ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton 13.00 - —
North Lazewell, Va ton 12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill. ton 10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla ton 16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton 13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo ton 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 14.50 - —
York, Pa ton 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton 17.00 - —
Austin, Texas ton 13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton 17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ton 15.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton 13.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton 17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 16.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich. ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton 13.00 - —
North Lazewell, Va ton 12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla ton 16.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton 12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt ton 17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
York, Pa ton 15.50 - —

Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite) ton 3.50 - 4.00
Limestone grd. bgs. works ton 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms. lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 5.35 - 6.25
96-98%, dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 3.90 - 4.85
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, cns., works lb. 2.20 - —
dms., works lb. 2.10 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., works lb. 2.75 - 3.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton 68.00 -68.50
extracted, 36%, same basis ton 61.00 -61.50
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Carbonate, tech., dms lb. .90 - 1.10
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. 1.22 - 1.28
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls lb. 2.05 - —
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, mononydrate, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08½
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .45 - —
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 29.50 -30.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots. kilo 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.02 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls lb. No Stocks
broken, cs. lb. No Stocks
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns, works lb. .32 - .34¼
synth., rubber grade, light bgs., works lb. .23 - .25
extra light, works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton 36.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .80 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .12 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., lump 95-96%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 55.00 -105.00
hydrous, flake, bgs., c.l., works, ton 50.00 - —
Gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.30 - 1.37
l.c.l., bgs. ton 55.00 -105.00
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26¼- .30
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .45 - —
Oleate, fused, bbls. lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .43
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .32 - .34
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls. lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works. ton 86.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton 91.50 - —
dms., works ton 94.00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .33¼- —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 6.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33¼- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls. lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms. lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l. lb. .39 - .40
Sulphate, fertilizer grade 65% bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .24¼- —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 77.00 -78.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 57.50 59.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .53 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots gram .08 - .06¼
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.40 - 7.50
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.05 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb 5.20 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.47 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.72 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1150- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots lb 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb. 2.50 - —
Metachloroanilin, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .74½- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .78 - —
Metatolylenediamine, crystals, fib. dms., frt. alld. lb. .94 - —
powder, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Methanol, natural (denaturing grade), dms. c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W of Miss., 3c. higher.
synthetic, Zone 1, dms., dlvd. gal. .45 - .45¼
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .52 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .32 - .33½

National Aniline Reduces Resin Chemical Prices

National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has reduced prices on Maleic Anhydride and Fumaric Acid from 32¢ per pound to 27¢ per pound, carload lots. National Aniline is now the world's largest producer of these two important resin and surface-coatings chemicals. Its new, lower prices reflect production economies resulting from expanded facilities, process improvements and increased output. These price reductions should contribute importantly to the wider use of polyester resins and other resinous products in which Maleic Anhydride and Fumaric Acid can now be used economically in ever increasing volume.

Re-check "Costs vs. End-Product Values" with lower-priced

NATIONAL MALEIC ANHYDRIDE or NATIONAL FUMARIC ACID

With new, low prices offered by National Aniline, you may now be able to re-formulate your resinous compounds, improve end-product characteristics and widen your markets . . . without reducing your profit-margins. It's well worth trying, now.

MALEIC ANHYDRIDE
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
TETRAHYDRO PHTHALIC ACID
HEXAHYDRO PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
MONOCHLOR MALEIC ANHYDRIDE
SUCCINIC ANHYDRIDE
FUMARIC ACID
MALIC ACID
SUCCINIC ACID
SUCCINIC ACID ANHYDRIDE

National Aniline concentrates on producing more, better and lower-priced Maleic Anhydride, Fumaric Acid and other basic resin ingredients for sale to manufacturers of resinous compounds, moldings and surface coatings. We welcome inquiries for technical data and samples that may develop wider use of the chemicals listed at the left.

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N.Y. • BOwling Green 9-2240

Boston 16, Mass., 138 Causeway St. CApitol 7-0498
Providence 3, R.I., 15 Westminster St. DExter 1-3868
Philadelphia 6, Pa., 200-204 S. Front St. LOmbard 3-6382
San Francisco 5, Cal., 517 Howard St. SUtter 1-7507
Portland 9 Ore., 730 West Burnside St. Beacon 1853
Chicago 54, Ill., The Merchandise Mart SUperior 7-3387
Charlotte 1 N.C., 201-203 West First St. Charlotte 3-9221
Richmond 19, Va., 8 North Fifth St. Richmond 2-1930
Columbus, Ga., Columbus Interstate Bldg. Columbus 3-1629
Greensboro, N.C., Jefferson Standard Bldg. GReensboro 2-2518
Chattanooga 2, Tenn., James Building Chattanooga 6-6347
Atlanta, Ga., 1216 Spring St., N. W. Elgin 6308
New Orleans 12, La., Carondelet Building Raymond 7228
Toronto 2, Canada, 127-143 Wellington St. W. Empire 4-4495

Allied Chemical

Methanol, synthetic, zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. within established whse. delivery zone. gal. .56½- —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms. frt. alld. 50-lb or more lb 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98% fib., dms. same basis lb 3.00 - —
97% fib dms same basis lb 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder, dealers dms. cs., frt. alld lb. .61 .64
Methyl abietate non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .19½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated, zone 1, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Penn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c per gal. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E gal. .72¼ —
tanks, dlvd. E gal. .54½ —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works lb. .45½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .46 - —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .53 - .65
Bromide jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 .61
Chloride, indus., cyl., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works lb. .14 —
single-unit works lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs. cyls., dlvd lb. .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .57 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Lactate, dms. l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks same basis lb. .35 —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots lb. 2.10 2.20
fib dms. lb 1.90 2.00
Roseaniln chloride NF, fib dms. lb. 5.44 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .55 - —
cns., 50 lbs. lb. .58 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots. gm. .79 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .85 - .97
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld. lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .72 - .85
Methylene blue, kegs, 100-lb. lots, frt adjusted lb 3.25 3.60
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¼- —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - —
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. 47½ —
l.c.l. works lb 48 —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylheptincarbonate, bots. lb. 30.00 42.00
Methylionone, A, cns. lb 6.55 8.80
D, cns. lb 7.50 9.55
prime, cns. lb 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl)
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans. lb. 3.60 3.95
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate)
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 2.00 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-ground biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. Alld., E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —

Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W of Rockies 1c. higher.

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .13½- .16.1
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .16 - .17.1
Whole, cover. bbls., c.l. lb. No prices
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .34½- .39¼
Milk, sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —

Edible milk sugar in fib dms., 1c. higher.

USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, lots, works lb. .29 —
2,000-lb lots, works lb. .29¾ —
200-1,800-lb lots, works lb. .30¼ —

USP milk sugar in bgs. 1c lower

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap teed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .09½- .10
New York gal. .12 - .12½
Molybdenum metal 99% Mo powd., kgs lb 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, bgs., works basis Mo content lb. 1.40 - —
technical, bgs. works basis Mo content lb. 1.15 - —
Monobutylamine, dms. c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb .53 —
Monochlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 —

Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c higher.

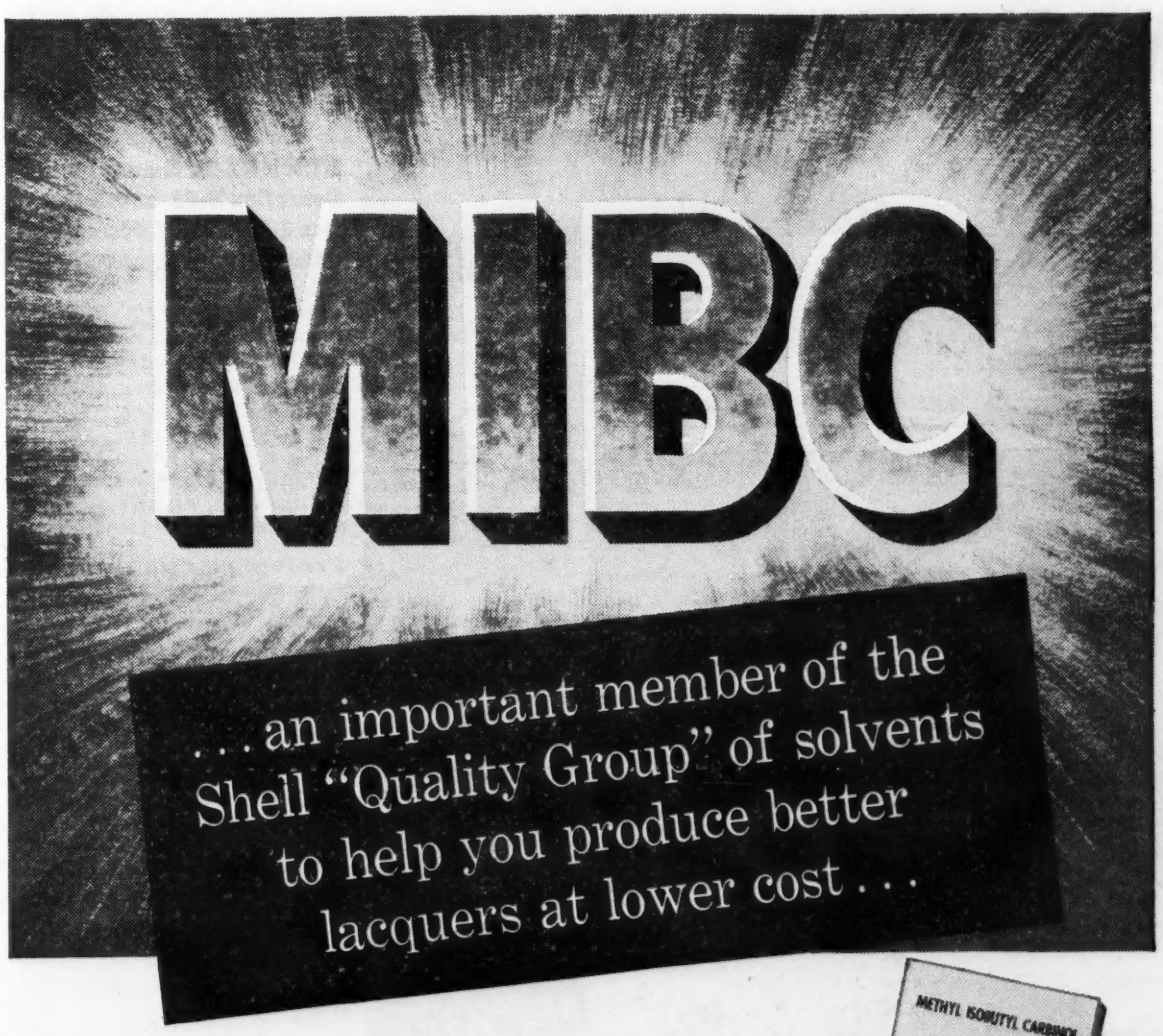
Monoethanolamine, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. 29¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb 30¾ —
tanks, same basis lb 28 —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. 1.02 - —
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32 - .33
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .33 - .34
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .30¼- .31
Monoethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine 25%-40%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic)
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic)
Mono-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb 49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Morphine cns. oz 12.40 12.60
Acetate anhyd cns oz 9.95 10.00
Hydrobromide cns oz 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride NF cns oz 9.90 9.95
Sulphate USP cns oz 9.90 10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾ —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb .55¾ —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —

Methanol, Synthetic, Zone 2—Naphthalene, Refined

Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb lots, fib. dms. lb 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
Dutch yellow, bgs lb. .10½- .11
English, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .12
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 48.00 Nom.
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 61.50 - —
ordinary, bgs. ex dock ton. 44.00 - —
extract, Indian, solid 53% tannin, ex dock, plus duty lb. .07¼- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P.)
Solvent (see S.)
Naphthalene, crude, dom. 74° tanks, frt equald lb. .0625- —
78° dms c.l. same basis lb. .0765- —
l.c.l same basis lb. .0790- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- —
imported, 78°, large lots lb. .03¼- .03½
refined, dom., industrial, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ —

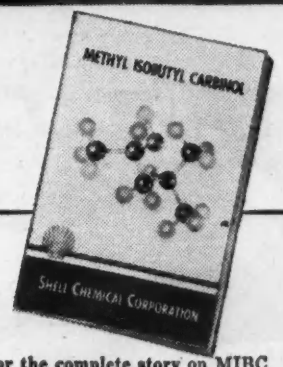


Methyl isobutyl carbinol—companion *latent* solvent to the powerful Shell ketone *active* solvents—makes it possible for you to use greater quantities of low-boiling alcohols while maintaining good blush resistance, gloss and flow.

Blended with IPA to offset its slower evaporation rate, MIBC allows greater flexibility in formulation to meet the lacquer specifications of individual customers.

You can order MIBC with other solvents in compartment trucks or tank cars for short notice delivery at bulk prices.

The famous Shell "Quality Group" of solvents includes, among others, MEK, MIBK and IPA . . . preferred by the nation's leading formulators.



For the complete story on MIBC in lacquer formulation, write for SC:52-21. Also ask for Technical Bulletin SC:52-51, *MIBC As A Latent Solvent in Furniture-Type Nitrocellulose Lacquers.*

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Chemical Partner of Industry and Agriculture
Eastern Division: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 36 · Western Division: 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6
Atlanta · Boston · Chicago · Cleveland · Detroit · Houston · Los Angeles · Newark · St. Louis
In Canada: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Ltd. · Toronto · Montreal · Vancouver

Naphthalene, Refined—Oil, Lime

Naphthalene, refined, balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	—
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾	—
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	lb	7.00	8.00
Neomycin fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity	gm.	.60	—
1-kilo lots, basis, activity	gm.	1.20	—
Nepheline syenite glass 24 mesh bulk works	ton	14 25	—
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N Y	ton	18.25	—
Nepheline syenite in bgs. $3 per ton higher than bulk.			
Nerolin, cns.	lb.	2.15	2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).			
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide)			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.75	.83¼
Carbonate, bbls. dlvd	lb	71	78
Chloride, bbls. dlvd	lb	.37	45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt alld.	lb.	.64	.65
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works	lb.	.60	—
Nitrate, bbls. works	lb.	.36	.37
Oxide, black, bbls.	lb.	.69	—
Sulphate, bgs. c.l., dlvd	lb	29	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.29½	.37
Nicotinamide USP, dms., frt adjusted	kilo	12 00	12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	11 50	11 80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.11	—
10-lb. tins, 6 to a case, frt. alld., on 200 lbs	lb.	1.20	—
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.925	—
Niger seed, bgs.	lb.	.11½	.12
Nikethamide, chvs	lb.	7.50	8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	.37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l	lb.	.36	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37	.39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	.42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., same basis	lb.	.41	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	.44
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.41	.43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.			
Nitroethane, dms. dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	—
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N, basis 100%	ton.	128.00	—
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk works, unit-ton		3.50	3 75
Sewage sludge, bulk works, unit-ton		3 75	4 50
Nitromethane, dms. l.c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	—
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30½	.31¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	.30¾
tanks, works	lb.	.29	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.	lb.	.38	—
Chinese, bgs.	lb.	.45	Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs.	lb.	.34	.35
shrivels, bgs.	lb.	.33	.34
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.25½	.26
Nux vomica, bls.	lb.	.10	.12
powdered, bbls., bxs.	lb.	.15	.17

O

Octane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.15¾	—
Borger, Tex.	gal.	.15¾	—
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.35	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckloads, works.	lb.	.83	—
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22¾	—
(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)			
Oil, abies siberica, cns.	lb.	2.05	2.55
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)			
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots.	lb.	3.00	3.40
NF, bots.	lb.	3.25	3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns.	lb.	.49	.90
Allspice (see Oil, pimenta).			
Oil, amyris, dms.	lb.	1.40	1.75
Angelica root, bots.	lb.	70.00	120.00
seed, bots.	lb.	56.00	95.00
Anilin (see A)			
Anise, USP, dms.	lb.	2.75	3.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms.	lb.	.37	.46
Avocado, cns.	lb.	3.25	—
Babassu, crude, tanks.	lb.	No stocks.	
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb.	1.45	1.90
55-60%, cns.	lb.	1.65	2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms.	lb.	1.45	2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns.	lb.	2.90	6.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns.	lb.	10.50	13.00
Birchtar, crude, cns.	lb.	1.76	2.00
rectified, NF cns.	lb.	2.50	—
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms.	lb.	3.95	4.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood),			
Bone, dms. works	lb	65	.70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns.	lb.	2.30	3.00
tech., cns.	lb.	1.75	—
Calamus, bots.	lb.	19.00	20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms.	lb.	.20	.40
white, dms.	lb.	.19	.45
Cananga, native, cns.	lb.	8.85	10.00
rectified, cns.	lb.	12.50	13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)			
Caraway, NF, cns.	lb.	2.60	3.30
Cardamom, NF, bots.	lb.	29.00	37.50
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).			
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2200	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2350	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.,	lb.	.2460	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2510	—
tanks	lb.	.2360	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2310	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2360	—
tanks	lb.	.2210	—
hydrogenated, bgs.	lb.	.2800	.2990
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks.	lb.	.16½	—
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2000	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2050	—
tanks	lb.	.1900	—
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2150	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2200	—
tanks	lb.	.2050	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.1975	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2025	—
tanks	lb.	.1875	—
sulphonated 50%, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.14	.14½
75%, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.18	.18½
Cedarleaf, cns., dms.	lb.	2.00	3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms.	lb.	.45	.75
Celery seed, bots.	lb.	15.50	21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots.	lb.	175.00	280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms.	lb	55	.70
Chinawood (see Oil tung).			
Cinnamon bark, bots.	lb.	18.50	60.00
leaf, cns.	lb	1.25	3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia)	lb.	No stocks.	
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms.	lb.	.60	.90
Java, true dms.	lb.	.65	.70
Java-type, cns.	lb.	.58	.95
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms.	lb.	5.50	10.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.18¼	—
Pac. Coast	lb.	.16½	—
refined Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.25	—
deodorized tax incl., non ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.27¾	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.	lb.	.49½	.10
Codliver, USP, dms.	gal.	1.55	1.65
Copaiba, cns.	lb.	1.80	2.50
Coriander, USP, bots.	lb.	17.00	22.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.14¼	—
foots (soapstock), acid, 95% tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.04	—
refined, salad, dms.	lb.	.19¼	.19½
tanks	lb.	.17½	—
Costus, bots.	oz.	9.00	—
Cottonseed crude, tanks, South-East	lb.	.13¾	.13⅞
Valley	lb.	.13½	—
Texas	lb.	.13¼	.13⅜
foots (soapstock), acid, 95% tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.02¾	—
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.01¼	—
refined, salad, dms.	lb.	.19¼	.19⅜
tanks	lb.	.17⅜	—
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar)			
Croton, cns.	lb	4.30	5.50
Crude (see Petroleum crude).			
Cubeb, cns.	lb.	4.50	6.00
Cumin, bots.	lb.	4.50	5.25
Cypress, bots.	lb.	5.30	—
Derras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots.	lb.	2.80	—
Dillweed, dom., dms., bots.	lb.	3.60	5.25
Dip (see D)			
Erigeron, cns.	lb	5.50	7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms.	lb.	.60	.95
80-90%, dms.	lb.	.83	1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns.	lb.	2.25	3.25
Fir, Canada, cns.	lb.	2.65	3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms.	lb.	.1400	.1500
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1580	.1680
light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1250	.1350
tanks	lb.	.11	—
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.08	.09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.09	.10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.09	.10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units		.10½	.11
100,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12	.14
200,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12	.14
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12	.14½
400,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12	.14½
500,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12	.14½
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.			
Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots.	oz.	9.00	10.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns.	lb.	8.75	11.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	10.60	13.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)			
Ginger, dist., bots.	lb.	10.00	15.00
Grapefruit, dms.	lb.	2.90	3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms.	lb.	.12	.13
extra, winter, strained, dms.	lb.	.15½	.16
prime, burning, dms.	lb.	.17	.18
Guaiacwood, cns.	lb.	1.40	1.90
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	2.10	2.50
twice rectified, bots.	lb	3.60	4.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech. cns.	lb	42	50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots.	lb.	2.75	4.00
Laro (see Oil grease).			
Laurel leaf, dms., cns.	lb	9.75	12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns.	lb.	2.00	2.60
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns.	lb.	2.50	4.50
38-40% ester, cns.	lb.	5.25	7.25
40-42% ester, cns.	lb.	5.60	7.35
Spike, Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.50	2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	7.10	7.50
Messina, cns.	lb.	7.00	10.00
terpeneless, bots.	lb.	32.00	85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb.	.95	1.40
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns.	lb.	3.25	4.25
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.	lb.	5.25	6.50
West Indian, cns.	lb.	5.90	7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns.	lb.	7.75	8.50
terpeneless, bots.	lb.	29.50	100.00

New Plasticizers Improve Vinyl Compounding

TENNESSEE announces Benzoflex 9-88 and Benzoflex 2-45 for PVC resins and other film formers.

These new primary plasticizers from TENNESSEE research bring these important advantages to manufacturers of film, plastisols, organosols, extrusions and emulsions:

Impart good tensile strength, elongation, elasticity and shore hardness to vinyl films.

Produce plastisols and organosols of low, permanent viscosity.

Volatility from films is very low. Does not crystallize at low temperatures.

Have strong solvent action on vinyl chloride resins.

Their cost is low.

Benzoflex 9-88 and 2-45 are also compatible with cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose type resins.

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NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

"There's a touch of Tennessee in Better Plastics"

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Oil, linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1865- —
l.c.l. lb. .1875- .1925
tankcar, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1590- .1610
New York lb. .1715- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1745- —

Boiled linseed oil, .006c per lb. higher.

Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 2.45 - 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms lb. 3.00 5.35
Italian, cns lb. 6.00 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Atlantic Coast lb. .06¾- —
Gulf ports lb. .06¾- —
Mineral, white (see Oils, white, mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms lb. .17½- .18
synthetic, cns. dms lb. 1.60 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms, lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms lb .30 31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb.220.00 -250.00
petale, bots. lb.38.50 -150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.85 - 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.60 - 3.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .70 - .95
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .19¼- .20
tankcars lb. .17¾- —
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .19 Nom.
Olibanum, bots. lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine bots lb 8.00 —
Olive, commercial, dms gal. 2.25 Nom.
edible, dms., duty paid gal. 2.40 - 2.60
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .40 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.25
Messina, cns lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns lb. 2.75 - 4.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb.135.00 -150.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.85
Palm, clarified, dms lb.12.40 - .12¾
Palm kernel, in bond, tanks lb. .16 Nom.
Palmarosa, cns lb. 5.00 - 8.75
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100 F tanks, East Coast refinery gal .14 —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 7.25 - 9.25
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills lb. .17¾- —
refined, dms. lb. .25¼- —
tanks lb. .23¾- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 4.80 - 6.35
redist., USP, dms lb. 5.25 - 7.50
Persic USP (see Oil apricot kernel)
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms lb. 2.40 - 2.70
Pimento berry, NF, dms. lb. 4.35 - 5.75
leaf, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.75
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .75½- —
l.c.l. gal. .76½- —
ex whse. gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .143 - .153
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies sibirica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .16¼- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran., clarif., dms lb. .16½- .16¾
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz.55.00 -62.25
Rosemary Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .60 - .70
USP, cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.00
Rue, bots. lb. 1.80 - 2.50
Safflower dms. c.l., Atlantic coast. lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¾- —
Sage, clary bots lb.20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 7.30 - 8.25
Spanish cns lb. .90 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 9.25 -11.50
Sardine, crude tanks, Pac. coast, lb. No stocks.
Sassafrass, artificial, dms lb. .42 - .70
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.25
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 —
Savory, cns lb. No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb.29.50 -23.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .13¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02 - —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .17¾- .18¼
tanks, N. Y. lb. .16¼- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .17¼- .17¾
tanks lb. .15¾- —
salad, dms. lb. .18¼- .18½
tanks lb. .16¾- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 5.75 - 6.55
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1375- .1450
tankcars lb. .1200- —
natural winter, 45° dms lb. .1275- .1325
tankcars lb. .1100- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 - 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton.45.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07¼
l.c.l. works lb. .06½- .07½
tanks, works lb. .05 - .06
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .12½- .13
Tansy, dms. lb. 7.75 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., works gal. .50½- —
whse. lb. .0675- —
tanks, works gal. .33½- —
rectified, NF, dms. incl. l.c.l., works, South. gal. .90 - —
whse., N.Y.C. gal. 1.00 - —
Tar acid (see T)
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns. lb 1.95 - 4.00
tech. white, cns lb. .40 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .24¾- .25
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- .26
tanks, N. Y. lb. .23¼- .23½
domestic, mills lb. .24½ Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb. .20 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb.15.85 -20.50
Haitian, cns lb.11.00 -16.00
Java, cns. lb.22.50 -40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., f.o.b. N. Y., c.l. gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., same basis, c.l., gal. .52½- .55
l.c.l. gal. .57½- .58½
NF, 80-90 vis., same basis, c.l. gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l. gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., same basis, c.l. gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l. gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., same basis, c.l. gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l. gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., same basis, c.l. gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l. gal. .74½- .75

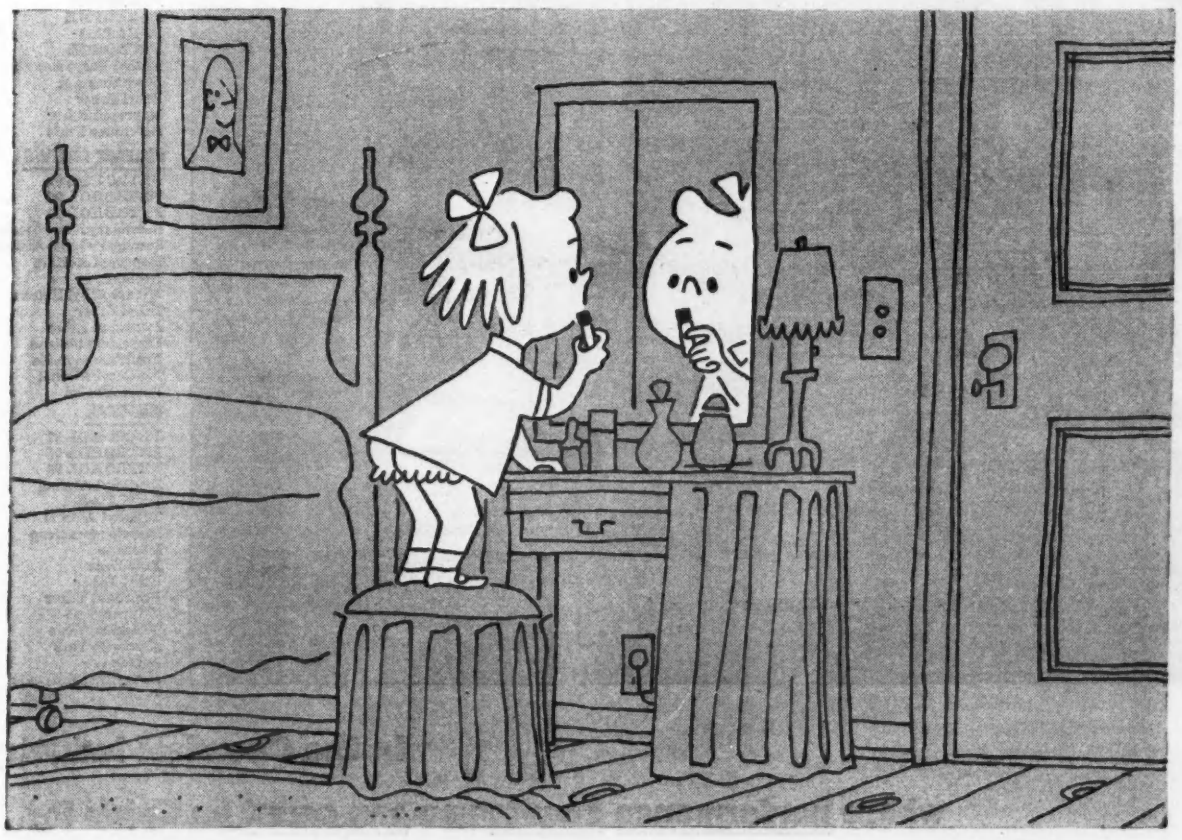
Oil, white mineral, USP, 200-210 vis., same basis, c.l. gal. .72½- .75
l.c.l. gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., same basis, c.l. gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l. gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 7.15 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns lb. 5.50 - 8.25
Wormwood, cns. lb. 5.50 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb.20.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb.30.50 -40.00
Madagascar bots lb No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. lb. .14 Nom.
Olivine aggregate, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed 8 mesh bulk c.l works ton.10.00 —
paper, bgs, c.l., works ton.12.00 —
Opium, USP, cns lb.13.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP cns lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.59 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn and N. C. E of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c El Paso Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1 6c higher dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Orange, dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls, l.c.l., works lb. .1910- —
Molybdated, bbls lb. .44 —
Orthonitroanilin toner kgs lb 1.15 —
Persian, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Peel, bitter Haitian, bls lb. .12 .14
sweet, bls lb. .16 .18
Orris root Florentine, bls lb. .29 .30
powdered, bbls, bxs lb. .35 .38
Verona, bls lb. .19 - .20
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .26 —
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .33 —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .70 - —
l.c.l lb. .72 - —
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms, dlvd lb. .86 —
Orthochlorophenol dms. c.l. frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms c.l frt equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .176 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
29°C., ret. dms. c.l., same basis. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., non-ret. dms. c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .140 —

Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works frt. alld S. of Rockies lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Orthonitroanilin, flaked, dms lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms lb. .60 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene dms lb .20 .21
Orthonitrophenyl tech. dms, c.l., works lb 14½ —
l.c.l., works lb. 15 —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns lb .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls, works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene dms. c.l. frt alld lb .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks frt alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin dms works lb 1.00 —
Orthophenylphenol fib dms works lb. .20 .44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol dms c.l., works lb 43¾ —
l.c.l., works lb 46¾ —
tanks, works lb 41¾ —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidin Base).
Orthotoluidin dms c.l. works lb 23 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. 40 - —
extract, liquid No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb 19 —
Ouabain USP, bots gram 3.00 4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered USP 5 lb lots or more lb 6.00 - —
not extract, powdered 5 lb lots or more lb 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate cns. 100 lb lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
smaller lots, works lb 4.92 5.17

When a lady looks bewitching



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Many an aid to beauty owes its popularity to Norda. Norda scents and odors give originality and distinction to toiletries and cosmetics.

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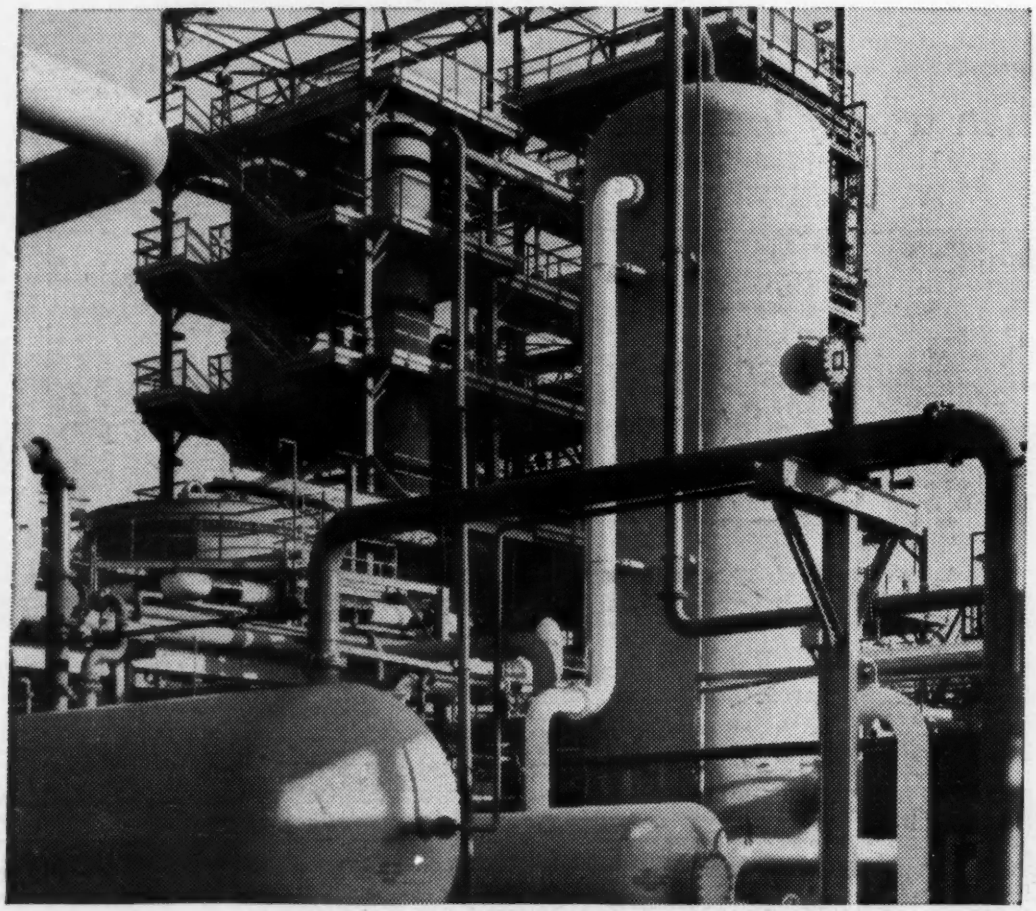
Pancreas Substance—Petroleum Solvent, Partial Aromatic

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 5.75 - —
Pancreatin, USP bots lb 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust kilo 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., African lb. 7.00 - —
Ceylon lb. 5.50 - —
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Czech, bgs lb. No stocks.
Spanish, bgs lb. .45 - .46
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 - 21.00
Para-aminophenol dms. frt. alld lb .97 - .98
Parachloroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.33 - 1.36
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt alld lb. .73 - .82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methylether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., 50-gal. lots or more, works gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .16½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- .18½
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .06 - —
fully refined, 122°-124°F, ASTM, loose c.l., rfy lb. .0795- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy lb. .0795- —
130°-132° F., ASTM, loose,, c.l. ref'y lb. .0805- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0805- —
133°-137°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0805- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns. c.l., 7 10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
USP X, fib dms., c.l lb. .198 - —
10,000-lb lots lb. .198 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .1385- .1650
t.c.l., works lb. .1485- .1750
tanks, works lb. .1400- .1500
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .50½- —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .53½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .26 - .27
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., fib. dms., works lb. .33 - .36
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms. works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works lb. .26½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .27½- —
tanks, works lb. .25½- —
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, tins, works lb. .45 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bake, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd., bbls., works lb. .70 - —
solid, bbls., frt. allg lb. .61 - —
Paratoluidin flake, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
solid, bbls., frt. allg lb. .60 - .61
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs or over lb. .36 - .40
t.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .21 - .23
Peanut meal, 45%, old proc., sacked, mills ton.68.50 - —
solvent, same basis ton.63.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .06½- .09
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .06½- .09
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .06½- .09
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb. .21¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .35 - .36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. ref'y gal. .14½- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. 1.00 - —
red, Gondar, bgs lb. .32 - —
Japanese, bontakas, bgs lb. .49 - .50
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .57 - .58
Mombasa, bgs., ship't lb. .55 Nom.
Nigerian, bgs lb. .33 - .35
Turkish, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .55 Nom.
white, bgs. lb. 1.10 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms. lb. .65 - .70
imported, bls lb. 1.25 Nom.
Pepsin NF 1:3,000 bulk lb. 3.75 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms. c.l., or truckloads, works lb. .11½- —
dlvd., E. lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., dlvd., ex whse lb. .13½- —
dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 - .05⅜
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾- .07
tanks, refy lb. .03¼- .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅛- .07⅛
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜- .05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼- .05⅞
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., ref'y lb. .06⅝- .07⅛
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅜- .09⅛
tanks, refy lb. .04⅞- .06
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07⅛- .07¾
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- .09⅝
tanks, refy lb. .05⅜- .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- .07¾
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .05 - .05¼
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼- .05⅞
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .05⅞
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.42 - 3.53
Illinois bbl. 2.69 - 3.02
Kentucky bbl. 2.62 - 3.02
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.33 - 3.23
Montana bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Penna., lower field bbl. 3.54 - —
upper field bbl. 4.05 - —
Texas, East bbl. 2.90 - —
Gulf Coast lb. 2.63 - 3.23
North, North-Central bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Panhandle bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
West bbl. 2.35 - 2.90
Wyoming bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, East Coast, Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.25 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.29 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.20 - —
Jacksonville, Fla bbl. 2.18 - —
New York Harbor bbl. 2.25 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.23 - —
Philadelphia, Pa bbl. 2.25 - —
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.29 - —
Providence, R. I bbl. 2.26 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.20 - —
West Coast bbl. 1.80 - 2.10
Diesel, tanks, refy., California gal. .1025- .133
New York gal. .099 - .104
Penna, western gal. .1075- .1125
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .085 - —
No. 3 gal. .08125- —
N. Y. Harbor No. 2 gal. .095 - .10
group 3, No. 1 gal. .08625- .08875
No. 2 gal. .08 - .0825
No. 3 gal. .0775- .08
range gal. .08625- .09
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1 gal. .11 - .1145
No. 2 gal. .109 - .1135
No. 3 gal. .1075- .1135
Lacquer diluent, 150°-240° F., b.r., 43°-55° C., m.a.p. tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .183 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, regular, tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .174 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
specially refined, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .244 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2625- —
tank transport, dlvd. N. J. gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., N. Y. dlvd. gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. 17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - .17
High solvency (see petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
V.M.&P., 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .168 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .174 - —
San Francisco gal. .173 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .174 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .195 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 205°-292°F. b.r., 37°-38°C. m.a.p. gal. .26 - .27¼
17°-29°C. m.a.p gal. .29 - .32½
266°-383°F. b.r., 35°C. m.a.p. gal. .29 - —
27°-28°C. m.a.p gal. .29 - .31
19°C. m.a.p gal. .34 - —
310°-392°F. b.r., 30°-36°C. m.a.p. gal. .27 - .32½
17°-19°C. m.a.p gal. .35 - .39
350°-425°F. b.r., 32°-34°C. m.a.p gal. .30½- .32½
25°C. m.a.p gal. .39½- —
18°-21°C. m.a.p gal. .35 - .43½



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Acetone
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Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Dicyclopentadiene
Naphthenic Acids
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol

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15 West 51st Street, New York 19, N. Y.

[illegible] solvent, rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.173	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.18	—
Group 3	gal.	.12875	—
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y	gal.	.17	—
Group 3	gal.	.12375	—
Pennsylvania, western	gal.	.15	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19	—
Chicago	gal.	.269	—
Cleveland	gal.	.22	—
Los Angeles, ex tax	gal.	.173	—
Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.18	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	.17
Pittsburgh	gal.	.18	—
Sulphonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	.18¼
t.c.l., works	lb.	.17	.18½
tanks, works	lb.	.14	.16½
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4 00	—
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4 00	—
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret dms. c.l. frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	.17¾	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18½	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret., drums c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18	—
ret., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
39° or above, tar distillate, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	.18
Phenol, USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	—
Phenolphthalein USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb lots	lb	1 10	—
smaller lots	lb	1 12	1.17
Phenothiazin NF fib dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.53	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.55	—
less than 2,100 lbs. same basis	lb.	.57	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb	.50	—
Salicylate (see Salol)			
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb	2.40	2.70
100% bots	lb	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms. works	lb	1.10	—
smaller dms., works	lb	1.15	1.10
Phenylalanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb	27.00	37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb fib dms., dlvd. E	lb	3.60	—
smaller dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.00	—
Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l. dlvd E.	lb.	.40	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb	.69½	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb	.70	—
Phenylethyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.35	1.95
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb	3.95	4.40
Phenylhydrazin base CP bots	lb	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride commercial kgs., works	lb.	1.75	—
purified, bots., works	lb.	5.17	—
Phenylmethylpyrszolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).			
Phloroglucinol comi., fib dms., works	lb	6.40	—
C.P., bots. fib dms	lb	17.00	17.25
tech. fib., dms works	lb	10.45	—
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls. works	lb	27½	—
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D: Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports	ton.	45.00	—
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton.		4.68½	—
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l. same basis long-ton.		5.68½	—
75%-74%, b.p.l. c.l., same basis long-ton.		6.68½	—
77%-78%, b.p.l. c.l., same basis long-ton.		7.68½	—
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines. short-ton		5.60	—
68%, b.p.l. basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum, mines. short ton.		5.80	—
70%, b.p.l. basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines. short-ton.		6.15½	—
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher			
Phosphorus, red amorphous cs.,	lb	46	47
dms	lb	44	45
yellow, cns., works	lb.	.48	.50
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
t.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.17	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.12½	—
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
t.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13	.13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.29	—
export, dms.	lb.	.31	.36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phthalic anhydride, dms., c.l., works frt equald	lb.	.22	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21½	—
Phthalimide, 97%-98% dms works, frt. alld	lb.	.65	.70
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms.,	lb	5.00	5.50
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline)			
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots or	oz	5.25	—
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials	oz.	5.10	5.20
Pimento, Guatamalan, bgs	lb.	.20	Nom.
Jamaican, bgs.	lb.	.29	—
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.23	.25
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works	gal.	.44	—
t.c.l., works	gal.	.46	—
tanks, bulk, works	gal.	.35	—
Pinkroot, bls	lb.	3.00	3.25
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex dextro, bots kilo		8.00	8.50
Piperidine 98%, dms., frt. equald.	lb	2.90	3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.50	5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E	lb	4.20	4.50
Pitch, burgundy domestic, dms., mc. c.l., t.c.l. works 100 lbs.		9.80	10.25
Coaltar, 140° 150° F., m.p., dms., c.l., works ton.		41.20	42.00
Cottonseed, dms. works	lb.	.02¼	.03
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb	.02	—
Linseed, dms	lb.	.06	Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum)			
Pine, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs.		8.25	—
Soybean dms. works	lb	.05	Nom
Tall, dms., works	lb.	.03¾	.04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal works	oz.	93.00	—
Pleurisy root, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.	lb.	8.75	—
Pokeroot, bls	lb.	.19	.22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan mono stearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb	.43	—
10,000-20,000-lb lots, works.	lb.	.45	—
smaller lots works	lb	48	50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.43	—
10,000-20,000-lb. lots works.	lb.	.45	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	.50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs. frt alld	lb.	.35½	.36
10,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.36	.36½
5,000-9,999-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.36½	—
standard, bgs.	lb.	.35½	.36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.34	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.34½	—
standard, bgs., c.l.	lb	32½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.33	—
Polystyrene in non-returnable fib., dms. ½c. per lb. higher.			

Petroleum Solvent, Rubber—Potassium Muriate

Poppyseed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.14½	—
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.18	—
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.17½	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.14	—
Potash, caustic, regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.20	—
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.05	—
tanks, same basis	100 lbs	3.70	—
solid 88-92% dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.70	—
l.c.l., same basis, works.	100 lbs.	9.75	—
Potassium abietate, dms. works	lb	.25	.28
Acetate, NF dms	lb.	.28	.30
Bicarbonate, USP gran., dms	lb	.22	—
powd dms	lb	.24	—
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.15½	.16¾
Potassium bichromate in drums ½c. higher.			
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).			
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	.50	.52
25-200-lb lots	lb	55	.97
Bromide USP gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.34	—
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.00	—
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.05	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.60	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.65	—
USP, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.16½	.18
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.23
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10¼	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.11½	.12
powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.12	.12½
export, dms., New York	lb.	.12¾	.13½
NF gran dms	lb.	.12	.15
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.21	.23
gran. dms	lb	15	17
powd dms	lb	24	26
Chromate, tech., bgs	lb.	.50	.50½
Citrate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.41	—
powder dms	lb	40½	41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	—
smaller lots works	lb.	.57	—
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.31	—
Fluoride, dms. works	lb.	.32	—
Gluconate dms	lb	75	.79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution cbys	lb.	2.15	2.25
Guaiacsulphonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.10	2.20
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).			
USP, pellets 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.28½	.33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less	lb.	1.00	1.03
Iodide, dms.	lb.	2.15	—
Manure salt 22% K_2O bulk, mines unit-ton.		.21	—
Metabisulphate, gran., dms	lb.	.20	.21
powd. dms	lb	.25	—
Muriate, dom. 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlshad N M unit-ton.		.43	—
Trona, Cal. unit-ton.		.53	—
50-51% K_2O paper bgs., Carls bad, N M ton.		25.75	—

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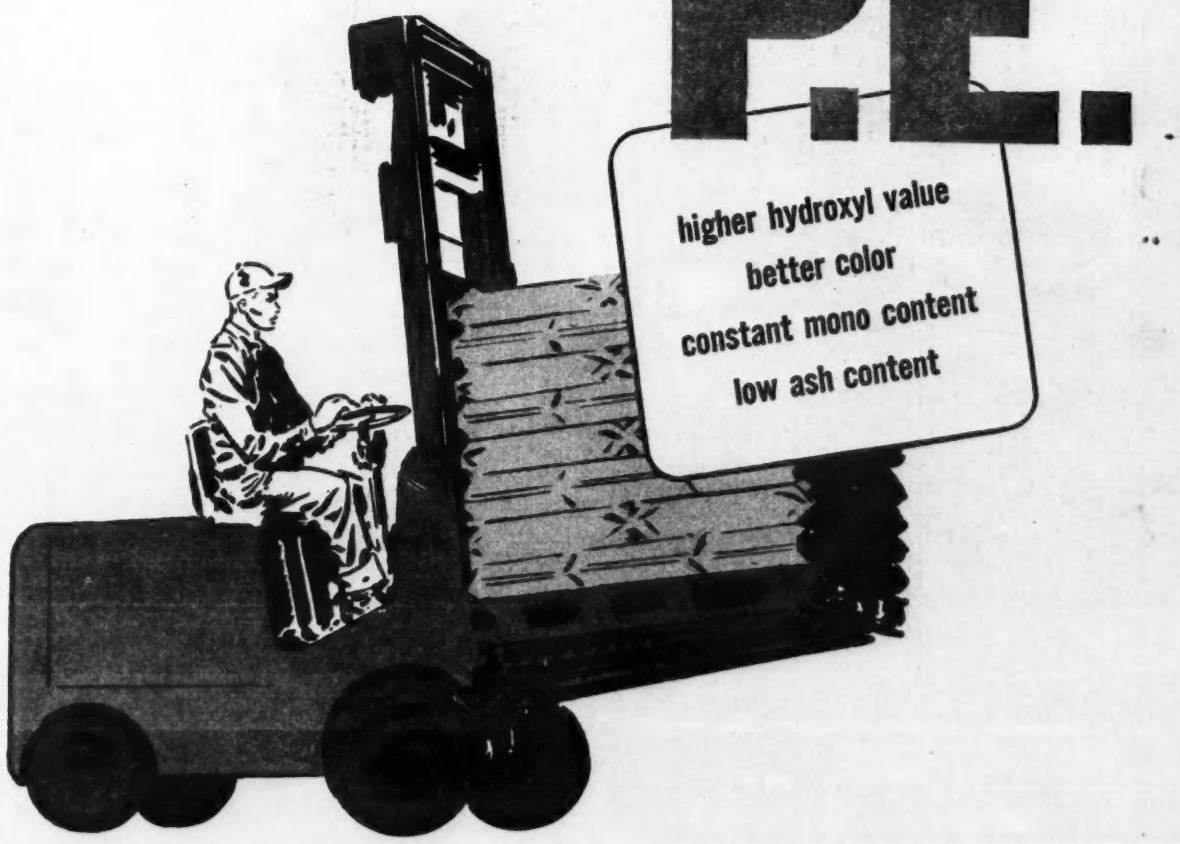


Manufacturers know the advantages of pentaerythritol in alkyd resin production: more rapid bodying . . . superior gloss and gloss retention . . . greater hardness . . . water, alkali and weathering resistance.

Now, many are finding that Celanese P.E. assures them a new high level of purity and uniformity—the result of a continuous production process using Celanese Formaldehyde and Acetaldehyde. They're discovering ingredient savings through its higher hydroxyl value. Its lower color rating saves on white pigment. The problems of filtering and frothing during cooking are minimized.

These manufacturers are benefiting from the handling efficiency of palletized unit-ton shipments . . . the convenience of bulk stocks warehoused in Newark (N. J.), San Francisco, Chicago, Los Angeles and Oakland . . . as well as the extra economy of mixed carloads of Celanese P.E., Paraformaldehyde, and Glycols.

The Alkyd Resin Group of the Celanese Technical Service and Application Laboratories is prepared to assist you in making complete formulations, tests and cost analyses.

Celanese® CHEMICALS

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA • CHEMICAL DIVISION • 180 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Potassium Nitrate—Red, Phloxin Toner

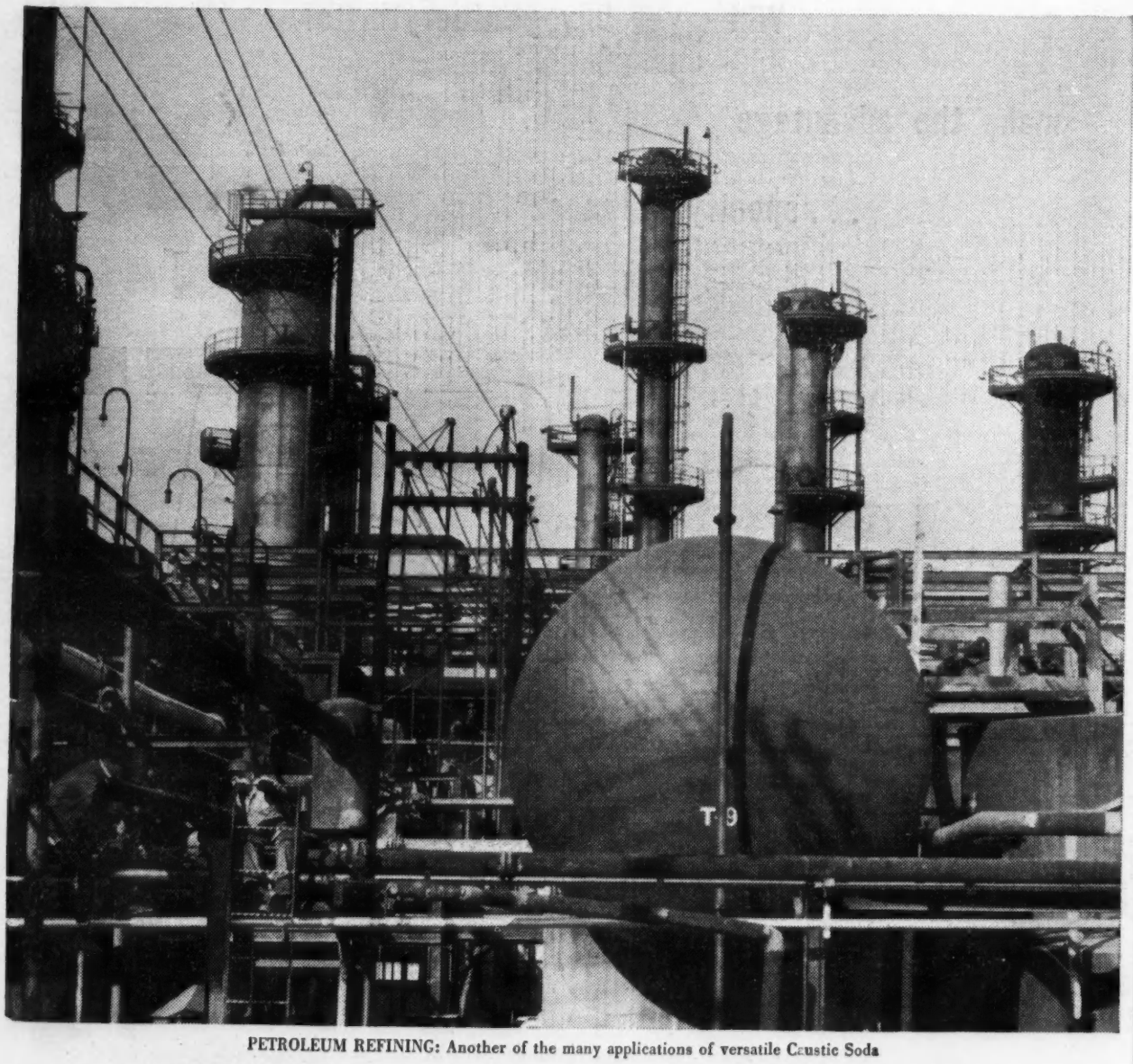
Potassium nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .33
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.184.00 - —
bbls., ton lots, ex whse ton.261.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms. works lb. .24¾- .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate red, bgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, 100 los.17.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.17.80 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs 6.55 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - 6.15
Potassium silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld., E lb. .65 - .716
Sulphate, agricultural, 49-51%, K_2O, bulk, works ton.37.25 - —
NF VII cryst. dms lb .31 - .33
gran. dms. lb. .18½- —
powder dms lb. .16½- .17
Sulphocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst, dms lb. .85 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Oxalate, bbls., dms lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100-gr. lots. gm. .79 - —
Acetate, bots. gm. .70 - —
Procaine hydrochloride USP dms., frt. alld lb 3.10 - 3.40
Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10¾- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- .095
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- .1050
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo 55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .26 - .27
blonde, bgs lb. .16 - .17
husks, bgs lb. .42 - .44
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03¾ .04½
imported, Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb .02½- .04
Pumice in bbls is ½c per lb higher
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71¼- —
Pyrethrum flowers, liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc, odorless base, 50 dms., works gal. 9.20 - —
one to 4 dms., works gal. 9.40 - —
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc, odorless base, bbls., works gal.15.75 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb.11.00 -12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald.gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gm. lots gm. .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 8.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol NF lb. 3.25 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade 200 mesh bgs. c.l. mines ton 13.00 -13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l. mines ton.11.00 —
rubber grade 140 mesh, bgs. c.l. mines ton 11.50 -12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.16.75 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxlin scrap, amber, dms., works lb. .15 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., wrks. lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms, works. lb. .25 - —
colors dms., works lb. .14 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. .11 - —
mixed colors, dms., works. lb. .11 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16¼- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, clari., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12½- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .11 31-64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .19 - —
Quicksilver flasks (76 lbs. net) flask.185.00 -187.00
Quinceseed, bgs. lb. 1.50 Nom.
Quinidine, NF V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.17 - —
Sulphate USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride, USP cns oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .61 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. .56 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
powd., basis 100%, frt. alld lb. .88 - .93
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. NP - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.64 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine No 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
natural, 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .06 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls. works lb 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works. lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated, kgs lb 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).



PETROLEUM REFINING: Another of the many applications of versatile Caustic Soda

PENNSALT CAUSTIC SODA NaOH

Liquid, in tank cars, 50% or 73% strength
Solid, in drums—Flake, in drums

Comprehensive Caustic Soda book is available, if you have need for more technical information.

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Pennsalt Chemicals

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY • 295 Widener Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Red, rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½ .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Vermilion Amer., bbls. lb .32 —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb 3.52 - —
Watchung-type, bbls. lb 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4-2-amino-toluene).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib dms lb 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb 2.75 — —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 — —
Monoacetate, NF, dms. lb 3.25 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 25.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .75 - .85
powd., bbls. lb. .90 - .95
India, whole, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
powdered, bbls. lb. .43 - .45
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd kilo 100.00 —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo 100.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots, dms., c.l. lb. .32½ —
smaller lots lb. .33½ .38½
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP bbls., works lb 20.00 - —
tech, bbls., works lb 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5 ton lots, ex-whse. lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib, dms., 25-kilo lots, kilo 25.00 —
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib, dms. kilo 25.00 -30.00
1 to 10-kilo lots fib dms kilo 30.00 —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls. lb. .49 - 49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .35 .36
Saccharin USP gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.60 —
smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.65 —
smaller lots lb 1.75 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 25.00 - —
Safrol, dms lb. 72 1.20
Sage, Cretan, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .45 - —
Italian, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Sago flour, raw, bgs. lb. .07¼- .07½
refined, bgs lb. .09¾- .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal)
Powdered salol, 25c higher.
Salol NF gran. bbls., kgs. lb 1.10 - —
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, basis 100%, Na_2SO_4 ton 19.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst, bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs 14.40 —
smaller lots 100 lbs 14.65 14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 10.75 —
smaller lots 100 lbs 12.00 12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 11.10 11.50
NF, gran., dms lb. .09¾ .11¾
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs less; in kegs $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. 65 .66
powd., dms lb 75 .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom, cryst., powd., dms., cns lb 76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb 76.50 -80.00
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dms. lb. 2.75 —
Sarsaparilla root, dom bls lb .45 .50
imported, Honduras, bls. lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls lb. .28 - .29
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .45 - —
select, bls lb. .60 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste dms., frt. alld., basis 100% lb. .85 - .95
powder, bgs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide USP, bots oz. 13.00 -14.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½ —
smaller lots lb .31 .32
Selenium powd, dms., dlvd lb 4.25 4.75
Senega root, bls lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.85 5.00
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs. lb. .24 - —
natural, bgs. lb. .15½ Nom.
Salvadorian lb. .14 - 14½
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .49 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .52 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .62 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c per lb higher for all packages
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 - —
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - .39
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .35 - .37
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .33 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c more
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain)
Silica, amorph, dry grd., 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 —
l.c.l. works ton 20.00 —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs lb 85¼ —
Cyanide 6lb dms., 2,500-oz lots oz. 77⅜ —
1,000-oz lots oz. 77⅝ —
500-oz. lots oz. 77⅞ —
100-oz. lots oz. 78⅛ —

Silver nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots oz. .57 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .50 - .65
Western, bls lb. .30 .35
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton 9.55 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton 21.00 -27.35
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .15 —
Blue, ctns lb. .18 —
Soapbark, bls. lb. .24 - .25
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .30 - .31
powd., bbls. lb. .33 - .34
Soda ash, dense 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
light, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.63 - —
Soda, caustic, liquid, 70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76% dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Sal, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. dms lb. .12¾ —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .12½- .16½
Aiginate, refined, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. dms. works lb. .13¾ .14¼
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms works lb. .14¼ .15¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo 21.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo 22.00 - —
500-gram lots, bots kilo 22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —

Red, Rhodamine—Sodium Chromate

Sodium bicorbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls, c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1790- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite anhyd, bgs, c.l., works, 100 lbs 4.50 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
solut 35 bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs 1.40 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms, frs lb 8.52 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash).
crystalline decanydrated (see Soda sal).
monohydrated bgs, c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100lbs 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼ .11
Chloride, tech (see Salt).
USP dms lb .05 .12
Chlorite, tech dms, works lb .58 .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .25 .26
Chromate, dms, c.l., works lb. .13¼ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ .15

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Soda Ash • Sodium Bicarbonate
Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash
Potassium Carbonate • Chlorine
Sodium Nitrite • Ammonium Chloride
Ammonium Bicarbonate • Cleaning Compounds • Snowflake® Crystals
Calcium Chloride • Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene

Sodium Citrate—Sodium Tungstate

Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII gran. dms.....lb. .26 - .30½
USP XIV gran., dms.....lb. .29½ - .34

Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c higher.

Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb 1.00 - 1.25

Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots lb .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb .198 - —

Granular sodium cyanide 1c higher.

Diacetate 33-35% acidity 250 lb. dms. works lb .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¾ - —
anhydrous dms. c.l. works lb .17 - —
l.c.l lb .17¾ - —

Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1250 - —
l.c.l., works lb .1290 - —

Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case works lb.12.00 - 16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb 16.50 - 21.00

Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ... 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs 8.65 - —

Gentisate 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —

Gluconate, technical, bgs. ...lb. .35 - —
refined, dms. .....lb. .80 - .83

Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l. lb. 1.70 - —

Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powder, bbls .....lb. 2.15 - 2.30
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.45 - 1.60

Hydride, dms., works.....lb. 2.00 - 3.00

Sodium hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).

Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .23½ - —

Hydroxide, tech. see Soda caustic).

Hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½ - .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots, or less lb. .95 - .98

Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
pea crystals, bgs.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90

Sodium hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.

NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).

Iodide, USP, bots., dms .. lb 2.80 - 2.92

Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½ - —
60% dms cbys. works lb .26½ - —
tech., 50% dms., cbys. works, lb 16¼ - —

Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. .....lb .25 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .23 - —

Metabisulphite (see sodium bisulphite).

Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ..ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.124.50 - 129.50

Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.

tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton 199.50 - —

Sodium, metallic, bricks, bbls., works..lb. .17 - .19
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld .....lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs 4.85 - 5.00
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.50
dms., c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.30
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Molybdate, crystals, bbls, works lb. 75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works...lb. .85 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls .....lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works .ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ...ton.53.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis .ton.49.50 - —
Nitrite, USP bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0775 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0925 - .18
Orthosilicate, annyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated flake, bbls, c.l., works 100 lbs 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works..100 lbs.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted.lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots same basis lb 3.80 - 4.25
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb .26½ .28½

Sodium pentachlorophenate, pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - .27

Pentachloropnenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works.. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.55
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.65
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss .lb. .1860 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1910 - .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP 1x, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms .....lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt equald. 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
Phosphate, tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —

Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.

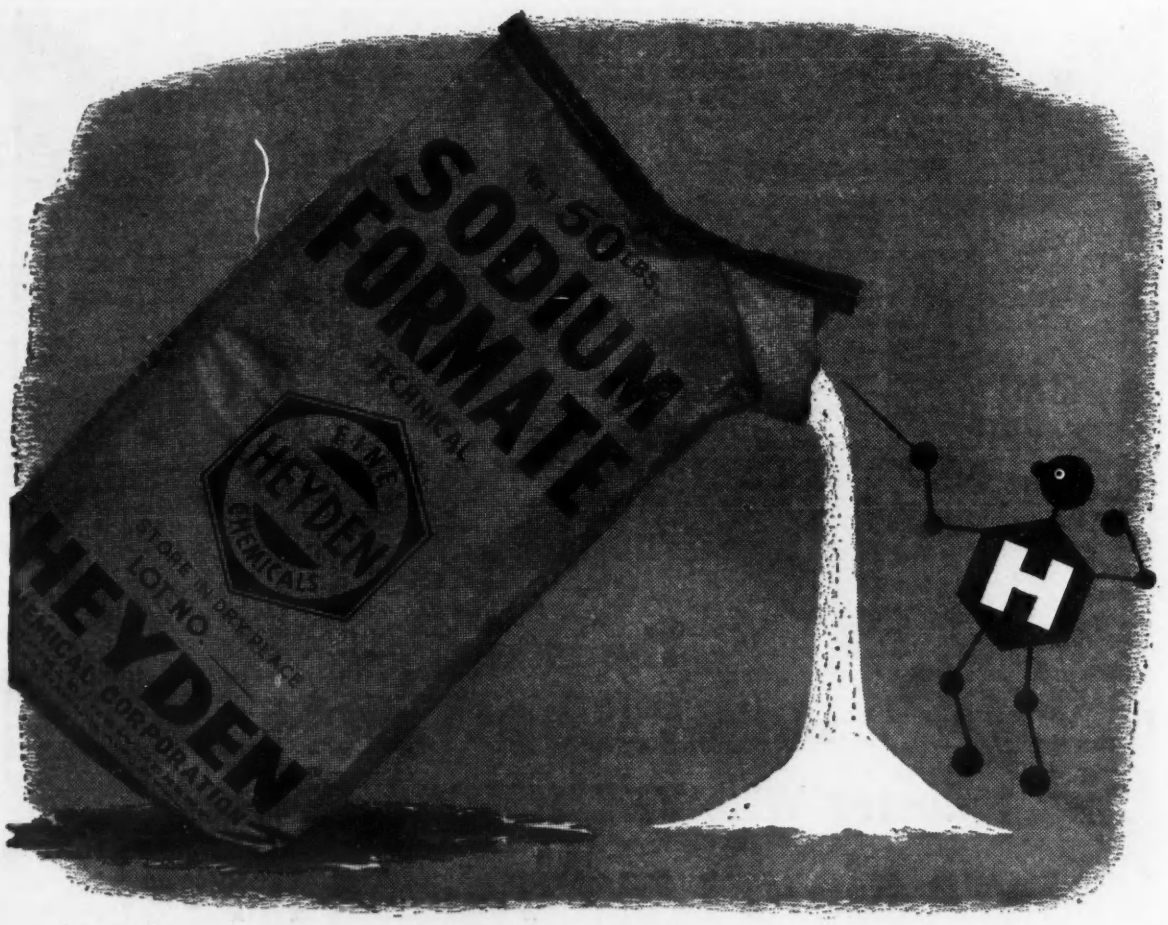
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots .....lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs. c.l., works frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms. .....lb. .68 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....100 lbs 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla., also Me. N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98° Kan. Neb. W. of 98°; N. D. Okla., S. D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
hydrated, bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.00
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dms., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52°, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
tanks, works...100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs works ton 57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .483 - .537
Stearate, tech., dms., works ..lb. .40 - —
USP, dms. works .....lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works same basis 100 lbs 2.50 - 3.00
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 33.00 - —
USP cryst. fib. dms lb .17½ - .18
gran., fib dms .....lb. .17½ - .18
Sulphide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .05¾ - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .05¼ - —
Sulphite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ...100 lbs 3.50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs 7.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - —
liquid, 40-44%, tanks, works, basis 100% ton.110.00 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax.)
Tetrasulphide liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP dms .....lb .55 - .65
tech., dms., works .....lb. .377 - —
Thiosulphate, Nf cryst, bbls lb .12½ - —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate ctns. c.l. works lb 10½ - —
5-ton lots, works .....lb. .10¾ - —
1 ton or less, works .....lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 98% 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lo. .37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
90%, 10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E ..lb. .46 - —

Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.50 - 8.90
dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs 8.15 - —
l.c.l. works ... 100 lbs 8.90 - 9.30
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20-000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots works lb .36 - .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.65 - —



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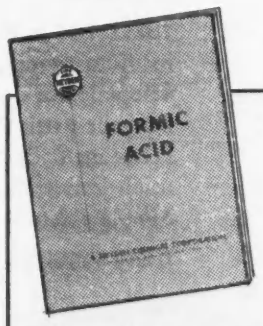

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Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. .32 • —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 • —
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha names).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .26 • —
less than 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .30 • —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 • .32
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 • .32
petroleum (see petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 • —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 • .39
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 • —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 • .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 • .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
ton lots works lb. .25 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 • —
ton lots works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 • —
tanks, works lb. .15 • —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur ton.69.00 • —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 to 60,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. .23 • —
20,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .23¼- —
100 to 20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .23½- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000-lb. lots same basis. lb. .0605- —
20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .0620- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns. oz. .85 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls. lb. .75 • —
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb 1.60 • —
white, bls. lb. .12 • .15
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 • .21
St John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .13 • .15
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.14 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 7.29 • —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 7.26 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 • —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., spot lb. .08½- .09
Rice, l.c.l., bgs lb. .16 • .17
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755- .0780
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 • .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, fib. dms lb. 2.95 • 3.10
Storax, USP, cs lb. .85 • —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .19 • .24
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gm. .17 • —
Sulphate, bulk gm. .17 • —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 • .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .33 • —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 • —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 • —
Chromate, bbls works lb. .46 • —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 • —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works lb. .11 • .12
Oxalate, bbls. works lb. No prices.
Salicylate NF dms lb. 1.65 • —
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb 2.80 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 • 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans, 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 • —
Phosphate, NF 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 • —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans 100-oz. lots oz. .85 • —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 • —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 • 1.70
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71 • —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb 4.00 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber dms lb. 4.00 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms lb. 5.00 5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powder, dms. lb..10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms. lb. 2.50 • —
Sulphamerazin, USP micro crystals, lb.10.63 -11.13
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 9.40
powder, dms lb 8.50 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb 1.40 • 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 • 1.90
powder, dms lb. 1.30 • 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms. lb. 6.50 • 6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF powd. bots. tins. lb. 7.00 • 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 • 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 • 3.30
powder, dms. lb. 2.80 2.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.05 • 3.20
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.30 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 • —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 • —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton.25.50 -27.50
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long ton28.00 -30.50
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long ton.27.50 -30.50

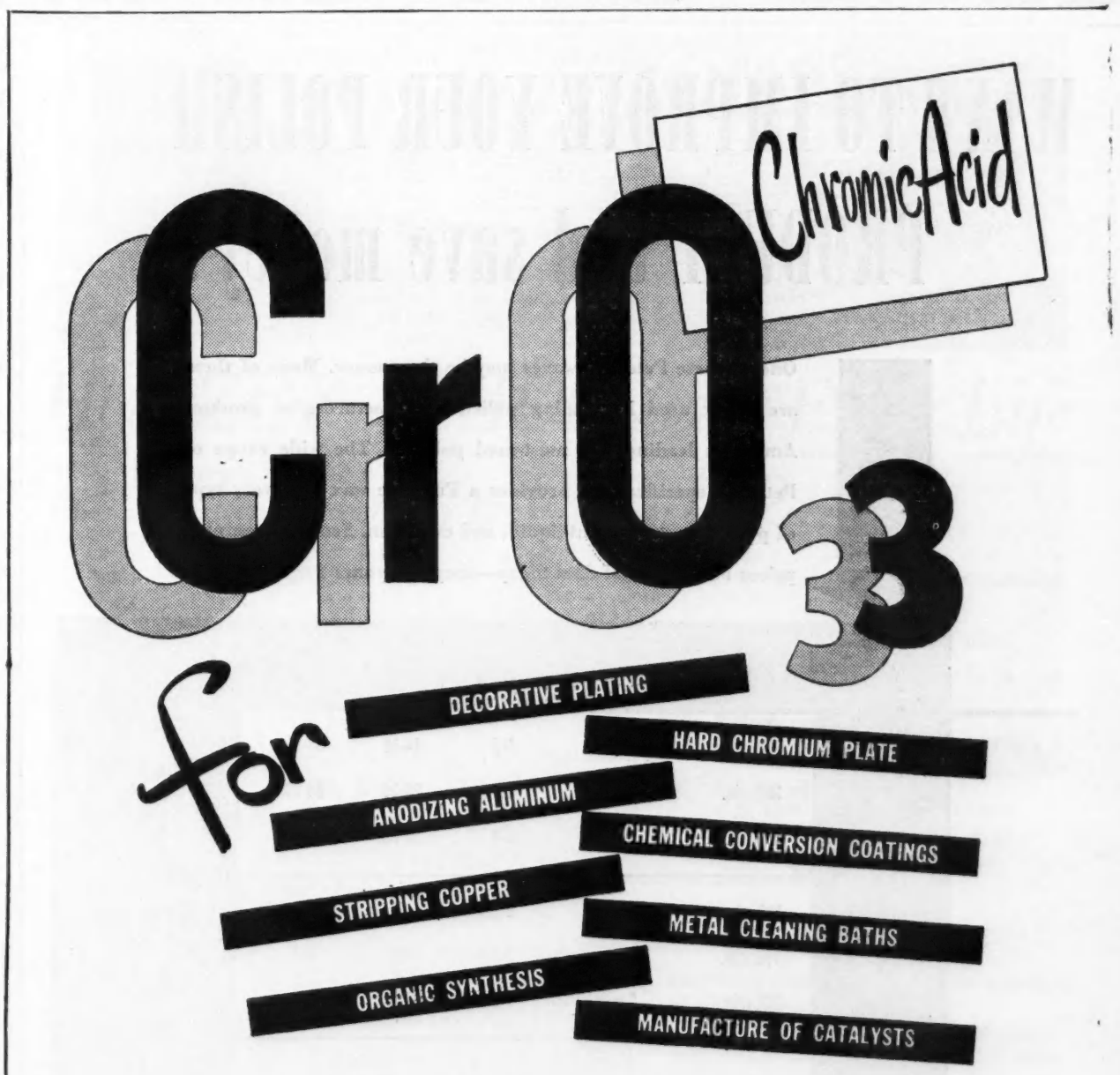
Sulphur, refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 • —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 • —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 • —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 • —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 • —
virgin block, bbls., mines, 100 lbs. 3.45 • —
rubbermarkers, com'l, regular bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 • —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 • —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 • —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 • —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 • —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.90 • —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03½- —
Dioxide liquid, com'l. cyls., works lb. .09 • —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 • —
refrigeration, cyls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 • —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Washed, NF, bot lb. .11 • —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.120.00 • —
ground, ex-dock ton.120.00 • —

Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Salto unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 • —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., cl., works lb. 1.40 • —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works. lb. 1.45 • —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.50 - 1.57
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -33.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l. works ton.14.00 • —
l.c.l. works ton 17.50 • —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton.28.00 -35.00
99.5% 325 mesh, bgs, c.l., works ton 27.00 —
l.c.l. works ton.30.00 -32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs. works, ton.36.00 • —
imp Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ Nom.
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .06 • —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06¼- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .05⅛- —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .05¾- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¾- .08¼
50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .10¾ .11¼

Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk unit-ton. 6.00 • —
Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 • —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .14½ .17
Java, AAA, bgs., ex whse., bgs. lb. .08 - .08½
AA, bgs., ex-whse lb. .07½- .08
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 .51
tanks same basis gal. .39 —
25-28% dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 .56
l.c.l. same basis gal. .57 .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 —
50-53% dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ .74½
tanks same basis gal. .62½ —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tartar emetic tech gran. or powd., dms lb. .56 .59
USP, powd., dms lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls. c.l lb .24½ —
l.c.l. lb. .25 .25¼
NF, cryst., fib dms lb. .57½- .62
powd., fib., dms lb. .65 .69
Terpineol, alpha (see A)
Commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. South lb 14 —
extra, dms lb. 41 .60
prime, dms lb. .30 .45
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .25½ —
tanks works lb. .22 —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 • .70
Propionate, dms lb 1.75 2.00



Chromic Acid production in commercial quantities followed the development in 1926 of a practical process for chromium plating. Originally employed almost entirely for that purpose, Chromic Acid's use has not only expanded in the metal industry but has also proved valuable in many chemical reactions unrelated to plating or metal surface cleaning.

Mutual is keeping abreast of these expanded applications and today supplies a technical grade of Chromic Acid, assaying at 99.75% or better, to an ever-widening list of customers.

Chromic Acid is but one of the chemicals of chromium made by Mutual, specialists in their production for over 100 years. Other Mutual products include Sodium Bichromate, Sodium Chromate, Potassium Bichromate, and Ammonium Bichromate.

SINCE 1845

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA
270 Madison Avenue New York 16, N. Y.
Plants: Baltimore, Maryland - Jersey City, New Jersey

Terra Alba—Vinyl Trichloride

Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gm. .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gm. .79 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ - —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP 55-gal. ims. works lb .20½ .21½
smaller, dms. works lb. .23½ .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .73 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .57½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .58½ - —
tanks dlvd E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Thallium meta, dlvd lb 12.50 -15.00
Salicylate, fib dms lb 4.25 - —
Sodio salicylate, fib dms lb 2.90 - —
Sulphate 99% bots dlvd lb 10.50 13.00
Theobromine, NF fib dms lb 3.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb. 3.55 - 3.60
Salicylate fib dms lb 4.00 - —
Sodio salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Theophylline anhydrous or USP 100-lb. dms lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.800.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .21 - .25
Spanish, bls. lb. .10 - .10½
Thymol fib. dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride stannous anhyd., dms., works lb. .83 - 1.037
Crystals, hydrous, dms., works lb. .81 - .85
Metal (Straits) lb. .86 - —
Oxide, dms. lb. .84½ - .85½
Sulphate, stannous, bbls. lb. .889 - .909
Tetrachloride anhyd. dms. works lb. .724 - .734
Titanium dioxide anatase chalk resistant., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton.142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½ - —
Titanium hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¾ - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½ - .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½ - —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .35 - —
Cleveland, dist. gal. .34½ - .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .35 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½ - .33
petroleum, industrial, 2% tanks, works, Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .35 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .35 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, ef Rockies lb. .47¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48¼ - .49¼
tanks, same basis lb. .45¼ - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .41½ - —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼ - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼ - —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl phosphate dms., c.l., works. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald, basis 100% lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, basis 100% lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0185 - —
single grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0175 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo.165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 6.21 - —
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. lb. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP dms lb 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root)
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
45% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld Kan Neb N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and E. ton.154.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton.162.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.126.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.155.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .38 - .40
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia, beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs. ex dock ton.75.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs. ex dock ton.56.00 -57.00
extract, powd., 62% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .05½ - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 6.50 Nom.
whole, tins lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 5.25 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether Vinyl)
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Pyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Trichloride, (see Trichloroethane).

WANT TO IMPROVE YOUR POLISH PRODUCT and save money?

One of these Petrolite waxes may be the answer. Many of them are being used by leading polish manufacturers to produce America's leading and most-used polishes. The wide range of Petrolite specifications provides a Petrolite wax for every type of polish: paste, solvent-liquid, and emulsion. Send for samples, prices and technical data today—they are yours for the asking.

CROWN WAX	MELTING POINT	PENETRATION	COLOR NPA	ACID NO.	SAP NO.	USAGE
15	180 min.	4 to 6	4-5	14-16	50-60	EMULSION POLISHES
20	180 min.	4 to 6	4-5	20-25	55-65	
35	180 min.	5 to 7	5-6	30-35	75-85	
500	190 min.	8 max.	2-2.5	Nil	Nil	PASTE AND EMULSION POLISHES
700	190 min.	4 max.	2-2.5	Nil	Nil	
1035	195 min.	2 max.	2-2.5	Nil	Nil	
*ESTAWAX				VISCOSITY cps @ 300°F		
20	210 min.	2 max.	3 max.	450-550		SOLVENT PASTE AND SOLVENT LIQUID POLISHES
25	210 min.	2 max.	3 max.	200-300		

*SYNTHETIC

Petrolite waxes are available for prompt shipment in 80 lb.—8 slab cardboard cartons. Estawax is also available in powdered form, in 100 lbs. drums. Shipments can be made from warehouse stocks in Jersey City, Chicago, Los Angeles or the refinery at Kilgore, Texas.

PETROLITE CORPORATION
WAX DIVISION
CHRYSLER BLDG., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
P. O. BOX 390, KILGORE, TEXAS

PW 53-00

Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots. lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units .03 - —
Vitamin A synthetic, acetate crystalline beads, 500,000 A units per gm gm .07¼ - —
liquid, in oil 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units .12 - —
Palmitate, liquid 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units .12 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast)
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride)
B_{12} crystalline gm or 5 gm vials gram 295.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gm 225.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol)
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin)
H (see Biotin)
K, Active (see Menadione)
K_1, 25 gm bots gram 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner.
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 2.30 - 2.50
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N Y., or Chi lb 2.05 - —
5-24 lb lots, cns. f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. African, bgs., ex dock ton 100.00 - —
merchantable bgs., ex dock ton 96.50 - —
extract, liquid 35% tannin bbls. lb. .09¾ - .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline)
Bayberry bgs spot lb .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .49 - .50
Brazilian bgs lb. No stocks.
Central American, bgs lb. .56 - .57
Chilean, bgs lb. 57 - .58
refined, bleached, white, bricks lb. .65 - .67
slabs lb. .63 - .65
yellow, bricks lb. .58 - .60
slabs lb. .56 - .57
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs lb. .77 - .79
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. higher; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .85 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .94 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .87 Nom.
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .90 Nom.
yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.18 - 1.19
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.16 - 1.17
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Esparto, African lb. .70 - .72
Japan, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½ - .12½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½ - .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - .28
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½ - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½ - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½ - —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
imported, crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .12 - .13
German bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Ouricury, ref., bgs lb. .80 - .81
Paraffin (see P)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .25½ - .31
cakes, cs lb. .26½ - .32
Sugar cane, dom., ref'd., slabs, works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77½ - .82½
White lead (see Lead white)
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .20 - .22
White precipitate USP powd. dms. lb 5.00 - —
Whiting (see calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, natural, bls lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .15 - —
leaves, bls lb. .21 - .23
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk c.l. works East ton 32.00 - —
c.l. same basis ton 36.80 - —
60 mesh bulk, c.l. same basis ton 37.00 - —
c.l. same basis ton 42.00 - 55.00
80-100 mesh bulk, c.l., same basis ton 45.00 - 50.00
c.l. same basis ton 51.75 - 57.50
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin)
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .30 - .33
Levant, bgs lb 6.25 - 6.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C., m.p., ret. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C. b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C. b.r., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .35 - —
Birmingham district gal. .32 - —
Chicago district gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district gal. .35 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .35 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O gal. .32½ - —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .35 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Xylol, petroleum, indust., tanks, Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia Pa. gal. .35 - —
Providence R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

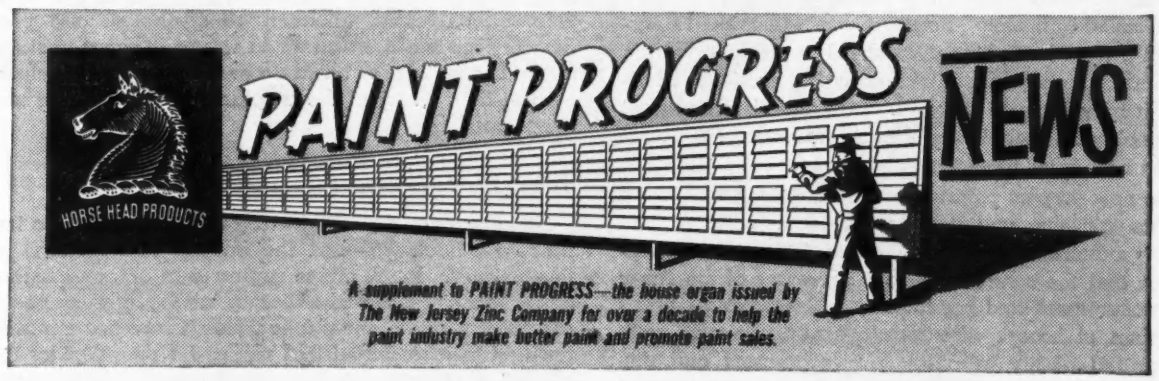
Yara yara, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd N of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT bbls lb 2.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse. 1c. per lb. higher.

Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .31 - —
Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c higher); Miss. N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher dlvd Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb 4.17 - —
Ocher (see Yellow iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate) bbls. dlvd lb. .25 - —
basic, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .40 - —
Yohimbine hydrochloride bots., tins oz 4.75 5.23

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb .43 - —

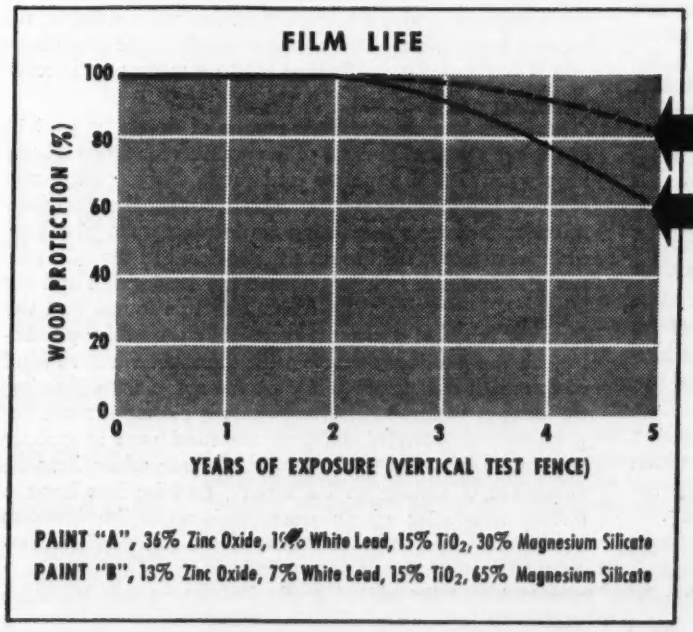
—Continued on page 74


HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS
PAINT PROGRESS NEWS
A supplement to PAINT PROGRESS—the house organ issued by The New Jersey Zinc Company for over a decade to help the paint industry make better paint and promote paint sales.

How ZINC OXIDE Adds Extra Life To Modern Outside Paints

Much longer service life is one of the important reasons why leading outside house paints contain about 30% Zinc Oxide by weight of total pigment.

Any significant reduction in Zinc Oxide content shortens the film life, as indicated in the chart below.



PAINT "A", 36% Zinc Oxide, 15% White Lead, 15% TiO_2, 30% Magnesium Silicate
PAINT "B", 13% Zinc Oxide, 7% White Lead, 15% TiO_2, 65% Magnesium Silicate

Here's how normal Zinc Oxide content prolongs film life:

1. **Toughens the film**
   a. By formation of zinc soaps
   b. By mechanical reinforcement through unusual shapes of particles
2. **Protects the binder**
   a. By absorbing harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun
3. **Retards aging of binder**
   a. By neutralizing the acidic products formed by oxidation of the binder

Zinc Oxide plays a major part in the long life of self-cleansing house paints.

In a typical test (left) of 2-coat self-primed paint systems on new wood, Paint "A" with 36% Zinc Oxide weathered by gradual chalking to a good repaint surface after about 4 years. This compares with approximately 3 years for Paint "B" with 13% Zinc Oxide.

Our experience indicates that 3 years' service on this test fence is equivalent to about 5 years on houses in the same vicinity.

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The Surplus Property Job

From the point of view of the national economy, in all its aspects, one of the most important features of the policy and practice of the new Hoover commission on government improvement is that represented in the new task for which a force was appointed November 21. That task has to do with the multipartite problem of surplus government property. If that inventory is inclusive of so-called "obsolete" items, it was estimated to represent a total cost of $25,000,000,000 at the end of 1952. That much money presents a really big problem, whatever it may have to do with. In terms of what might reasonably be included in the governmental surplus, it would be bigger than big.

The new surplus property task force consists of seven private citizens and two government officials (the deputy administrator of the General Services Administration and the special assistant Secretary of the Army for procurement and production). The private citizens are men of broad, appropriate experience and well-recognized ability in areas of procurement and distribution. If a good job can be done in the allotted task, the selected force can do it.

That "if" is a big one, because of the volume, value, and variety of the items involved, running all the way from synthetic rubber and various chemical plants to nobody knows how many and much in the way of vote-salvaging agricultural products, and including, according to some opinions, power projects, reclamation projects, and what has been called by a congressman a mountainous stockpile of feathers apparently designed to pad the coverings of defense fliers in stratospheric engagements.

Much has been said in many directions about what should be done with the government's accumulation of still usable agricultural products. Enormous quantities of such surpluses have been sent abroad—they may not be sold at home lest they smash the markets and require the purchasing of twice as much to make up the resulting losses. CARE wants the stuff sent to other nations as a free gift, arguing that the Soviets are making much of the allegation that the United States would sooner see millions starve to death than make it possible for them to be fed with crop surpluses now going to waste. The idea of feeding the world presents a problem of political economy, as well as one of commercial economy, and the two combined might easily outweigh that of social economy. So, settling the matter is not so easy as panhandlers see it—or even as it may appear to small-time dolers.

There are surplus ships tied up in various parts of the country. There is a big hollering every day for a bigger American merchant marine. The answer might appear to be right there—it isn't.

The disposing of the synthetic rubber plants is going along. Of itself that phase is not attended with much difficulty—but, there are other phases, especially the consequences in terms of disturbed global economy.

Even the politicomic experts are beginning to talk about how the infiltration of communism in Latin America is being furthered by the poverty which prevails in many of the areas there whose only resources are the natural ones. There are regions in other parts of the world which could be desperately impoverished by the competition of synthetic rubber in world markets. One might be able to arrive at a representative conclusion of what that would mean for the spread of communism if he had full, frank, reliable information on what was contributed in that direction by the competition of physically fabricated and synthetic fibers against natural silk, the marketing of which was such a substantial source of the income of China.

The bigness of the surplus-disposal problem is much increased if the items involved are held to include what somebody regards as obsolescent. Estimates have it that the obsolete items in the inventory of the Department of Defense alone could be sold for $3,000,000,000. "Obsolete," in views widely attributed to the Pentagon, is a very comprehensive term, while, judging from published reports, earnest analysts of operations in Korea have opined that, on various occasions, a single company of well-trained riflemen armed with nothing later than the Krag and a beltful of hand-grenades, could have done more damage to the enemy in Korea than was done by means of several million dollars' worth of modern, mechanized equipment.

Opinions will differ diametrically and all around the circle as to what is surplus, what can be done with it, and what will be gained in the doing. Those opinions must be evaluated on the basis of the broadest possible consideration of everything involved. Such consideration can be expected from the members of the new Hoover task force. But, whether their findings will have any consideration in the direction of effectuation nobody who has even a trace of information on the "surplus" stuff dumped all over the combative and preparatory areas of the two world wars will essay to state. Business as a whole should do everything practicable to help in the solving of the surplus problems for the national good.

Worthy Cause Needs Help

Business is being asked every day to do more to improve the facilities—and the output—of education in this country. Much of the urging is in areas of higher education; but those who discuss intelligently the needs of business, and of the public which it serves, are mostly inclined to recommend that means be provided for the furnishing of better education in fundamentals of useful knowledge, including ability to keep on learning by way of self-teaching, and thus keep up with the progress which must be made in whatever field of activity may be chosen. There is a growing agreement in that belief among the leaders of higher education: they know that proper equipment in fundamentals is the best assurance that satisfactory results will be attained in the expansion of the search for knowledge. They are even going so far as to declare that, whatever the area of that expansion, a thorough grounding in fundamentals is better than a specialized preliminary curriculum.

Business is currently being especially requested to provide means for the furnishing of more adequate, better constructed education for the practice of medicine. The need in that direction is so obvious to all who give any attention to the sufficiency and satisfactoriness of the country's medical service that the plea calls for no special promotion. The country needs more doctors—and it particularly needs that they be more realistically distributed.

Business has an excellent means of doing its part to better the medical service of the country for those whose labors make it productive and those whose patronage make it profitable—in other words, for all the people—in order that their respective contributions may be kept at least at par. That means is provided in the Committee of American Industry under the National Fund for Medical Education. The committee has found that the fund is "the best and most practical channel for providing all the medical schools with the most effective kind of financial assistance while at the same time insuring freedom of action." That concluding clause is most important. The organization of the fund was in goodly part the work of Dwight D. Eisenhower when he was president of Columbia University, and he has been a strong supporter of its endeavors since he became President of the United States. Former President Herbert Hoover is its honorary chairman. Of the eighty names in the list of its board of directors, five have the suffix, "M.D."

The fund grants (1) a uniform sum annually to each accredited medical school for unrestricted teaching support; (2) annual awards based upon number of students in each school for unrestricted teaching support; (3) special sums to provide flexibility in meeting unforeseen teaching needs, financial emergencies and to insure continued progress. Its grants in 1951-3 totaled $4,764,152, more than 50 percent of which was contributed by doctors through the American Medical Education Association. The grants went to seventy-nine schools with an aggregate enrollment of 27,688 students, of whom 6,668 were graduated.

In full agreement therewith, OPD presents to its readers in the business world the following recent statement of President Eisenhower with reference to the National Fund for Medical Education:—

"It calls upon American industry to assume a greater share of responsibility for maintaining the institutions essential to our national health. Excessive reliance on government violates the essential principles of our free enterprise system."

The headquarters of the fund are of 2 West Forty-sixth street, New York 36. In addition to the objectives of NFME, there is a worthy need that business support the movement to establish a medical-dental school in the State of New Jersey.

Washington Talks

—*Continued from page 5*

customers try to compound prescription for antibiotic drugs from a broken package.

Govt. Service Charges

The "free" services, which the government has been accustomed to provide business men in the past, are rapidly nearing an end. (Of course, government services never have been free as any taxpayer well knows.) As rapidly as schedules can be worked out, charges will be made for services performed, just as any business organization would do with its customers.

All government agencies are under instructions from budget director Joseph H. Dodge to work out a system of fair and equitable fees which, taking account of the value to the recipient and the public policy or interest served, will recover, to the full extent possible, the aggregate cost incurred in the conduct of the activities.

One big field where charges of the government can be expected to be increased, is in the field of licensing activities. Business and industry come into contact with the government through various licensing arrangements. For example:—passports to travel abroad; company-owned airplanes; short-wave radio communication; fees for registering securities; fees for patents and trademarks, and various inspection and grading work by many agencies of the government.

It can be expected that increased charges will be made for all or most all of the services, with the exception of passports, which are not now on a paying basis. While exact figures are not available, it is estimated that the government is now spending about $50,000,000 a year to service various licensed activities, of which only about $20,000,000 is returned in the form of fees.

'Typical' American Family

The "typical" family of four, around which economists have based their estimates of market potentialities for years, doesn't exist and hasn't existed for years. As a more practical basis of estimating market potentialities, the typical family is three persons, according to latest studies.

This was brought to light recently in a survey made of the steel industry by the American Iron and Steel Institute. Of over 483,000 employees surveyed, less than 90,000 had three dependents, and less than 83,000 had more than three dependents. Therefore, the typical family in the steel industry is a family of three rather than of four.

It is also obvious that a family of four is not typical of the country as a whole. With over 60,000,000 individuals gainfully employed out of a total population of about 160,000,000, there cannot be an average of three dependents for each person gainfully employed.

Results of the steel industry survey coincided rather closely with observations made by the Bureau of Census and the Treasury. The bureau reported a few years ago that the median number of persons per family was 3.23 and that only one-fifth of the total were four-person families. The Treasury reported a few years earlier that only one taxpayer in nine claimed three dependents. All this raises serious questions of the validity of "minimum but adequate" budgets based upon the typical American urban family of four.

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Heavy Chemicals

Price trend continued upward last week, the index recording 98.29, compared with 98.25 in the preceding period. A rather sharp advance in tin metal was reflected in tin based chemicals. The higher prices did not tend to check the buying movement which remained active. Consumers are not carrying large inventories of tin chemicals and their purchases throughout the last quarter have been limited to current needs. Quicksilver was also priced higher with spot offerings small and demand a bit more active. Copper was in good demand for prompt shipment and some improvement was noted in lead for December requirements. Zinc purchases were moderate. The known fact that producers and smelters are carrying heavy stocks of zinc has not been conducive to extensive trading in the metal.

The expected advance in cobalt chemicals has been announced effective December 14. The advances range from 2½c. to 18c. per pound and are responsible to the recent increase in the cost of the metal. It looks as though the late advance for chlorine in cylinder announced by a major producer is going to stick although all have not signified their willingness to go along to date. Demand for liquid caustic soda and soda ash remained active at the close of the month. There was a good demand for sulphuric acid with some moderation in the call for glacial acetic acid. Calcium chloride did not command as much attention as noted earlier in the month. Increased production of native sulphur is now reaching the market.

Domestic production levels of industrially important inorganic chemicals were generally lower for September than for August, 1953, but higher than for the corresponding period of 1952, according to the Bureau of the Census. Decreases from August were reported for 23 of the 39 chemicals included in the Bureau's monthly survey while increases were reported for 13. In comparison with September, 1952, output, the September, 1953, figures were higher for 29 chemicals and lower for 6. September, 1953, production of synthetic anhydrous ammonia exceeded all previously reported monthly totals. In addition, the September, 1953, output was greater than last month or for September, 1952, for the following chemicals:—ammonium nitrate, dibasic calcium phosphate, hydrochloric, hydrofluoric and nitric acids, caustic potash, refined sodium bicarbonate, trisodium phosphate, sodium acid pyrophosphate, sodium silicate and zinc chromate.

Production in September for soda ash and caustic soda was 5 percent less than the quantities reported for the previous month, while shipments of soda ash and caustic soda remained about the same. The stocks of sodium alkalies declined during the month. Chlorine production and shipments both declined 4 percent in September when compared with August, 1953.

Paper production based on percentage six-day capacity was 97.5 percent for the week ending November 21, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 96.8 revised the previous week and 91.9 in the corresponding week of 1952.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Ammonia, Anhydrons — Continued available for prompt shipment while pressure for agricultural use is temporarily off. September production of synthetic was at a new monthly high. The total showed 195,484 tons, compared with 193,932 in August and 172,986 tons in September 1952.

Ammonium Chloride — Slight increase in sales of white granular was noted during the past month. The dry-battery trade has been taking on stocks for current wants. Immediate shipments were offered at former prices.

Calcium Phosphate, Dibasic — Competitive influences remained effective for the feed grade. The price range extended from $75 to $90 per ton at the works, according to the producer. September output showed 8,481 tons, compared with 8,460 in August and 5,680 tons during September 1952.

Carbon Dioxide — September production showed a seasonal reduction in the solid, dry ice, grade. The total amounted to 56,832 tons, against 65,426 in the preceding month and 52,378 tons in September 1952. Output of liquid and gas totaled 16,961 tons in September, compared with a revised amount of 17,522 in August and 12,962 tons during September last year.

Chlorine—No scarcity of stocks during November, in fact the market appeared in freer supply at the close than at the beginning of the month. It was apparent that production had more than caught up with demand. September showed an output of 223,826 tons of chlorine gas, compared with a revised total of 238,619 in August and 209,906 tons in September last year. Stocks on September 30 amounted to 116 tons of gas and 23,347 tons of liquid, compared with 128 tons of gas and a revised total of 23,951 tons of liquid in August 31.

Cobalt Chemicals — Announcement of an advance in prices effective December 14 was made by producers. The listings show acetate at $1.37 per pound, carbonate $2.23, chloride $1.27, bydrate $2.90, nitrate $1.12, sulphate 95c. and tallate 45c. per pound, all delivered.

Copper Sulphate—No improvement in the agricultural demand from the South could be noted at the close of the month. Industrial shipments continued steady and of satisfactory dimensions, aside from regular contract shipments to banana plantations in Central America, export inquiry remained light and spotty. Prices were firm with stocks ample.

Potash, Caustic — Spotty improvement in sales was recorded during November. Most of the business represented the actual requirements of consumers and producers' stocks were able to satisfy needs promptly. The September output showed 6,798 tons of liquid containing 1,628 tons of solid, compared with a revised total of 6,696 tons of liquid including 1,690 tons of solid in the preceding month and 5,662 tons of liquid in September 1952.

Potassium, Carbonate—Small lot sales predominated at the close of the month. Demand was not unusually active with glass plants confining purchases to actual wants. There was no scarcity of stocks and producers remained in a position to make immediate deliveries.

Potassium Chlorate — Market position steady with sales maintaining a seasonal average. Stocks continued adequate to meet consumer needs.

Potassium Stannate—Prices were advanced last week, the market responding readily to higher tin quotations. The demand continued good for plating use and was not affected by the higher market. Production was equal to demand permitting immediate shipments. Producers quoted 65c. to 71.6c. per pound, freight allowed East. Prices are based on tin at 86c. per pound.

Salt Cake—Shipments of fair dimensions featured the market over the past month. Suppliers described the demand for kraft paper-mill use as good. September production was placed at 62,563 tons of commercial, compared with 58,649 in the preceding month and 53,909 tons in September last year.

Soda Ash—Producers are not complaining over the tonnage movement during November. Light made a better showing than dense. There was no scarcity of stocks and no serious surplus which would indicate that the market was well in balance. September production of finished light ash was placed at 211,275 tons, compared with 227,391 in the preceding month and 192,847 tons in September last year. September output of finished dense ash was 145,227 tons, against 146,203 in August and 121,710 tons in September 1952. Stocks of finished light ash on September 30 were 42,838 tons, compared with 45,183 on August 31 and 29,575 tons

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4.

Price Trends

Advanced

Potassium stannate, 1.9c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $1 per flask.
Sodium stannate, 1.3c. per lb.
Tin chloride, 1.9c. per lb.
Crystals, 1.5c. per lb.
Metal, 2¼c. per lb.
Sulphate, 1.8c. per lb.
Tetrachloride, 1.4c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 28, 1952
98.29	98.25	98.26	95.62

(For Current Prices see page 9)

at the end of September last year. Stocks of finished dense ash on September 30 amounted to 44,770 tons, compared with 46,868 on August 31 and 27,330 tons on September 30, 1952. September production of natural soda ash was 39,841 tons, against 34,511 in August and 28,929 tons in September 1952. Stocks on September 30 were 39,603 tons, compared with 35,709 on August 31 and 33,709 tons on September 30, 1952.

Soda, Caustic — Liquid continued in good demand during most of the month and there was also a fair movement of the dry forms. While temporary shortages were noted in some producing quarters, the overall supply position was ample to meet requirements. Production of liquid in September by the electrolytic process showed 225,181 tons, containing 22,410 tons of all dry forms, compared with a revised total of 236,023 tons of liquid including 21,037 tons of dry in August and 203,406 tons of liquid containing 21,861 tons of dry in September 1952. Output of liquid by the lime-soda process amounted to 36,712 tons including 10,424 tons of dry, compared with 38,653 tons of liquid including 10,548 tons of dry in August and 38,708 tons of liquid containing 9,296 tons of dry forms in September 1952.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Sales fair to good over the past month. Prices remained steady with supplies not a problem. September production was slightly higher at 8,780 tons, compared with 7,608 in the previous month and 7,883 tons during September last year.

Sodium Phosphates—Most of the different varieties were in good demand throughout the past month. In producing quarters it was stated that sales of tripoly were exceedingly heavy. September production of monobasic showed 1,750 tons, compared with 1,864 in August and 1,292 in September last year. Tribasic output was up to 4,254 tons, against a revised total of 3,835 in the preceding month and 4,236 tons in September 1952. Production of meta amounted to 4,426 tons during September, compared with 5,018 in August and 3,584 tons in September 1952.

Sodium Stannate—Priced higher as a result of an advance in metallic tin. Small lot sales showed a satisfactory total with producers able to level off demand without difficulty. Spot shipment was offered at 48.3c. to 53.7c. per pound, freight allowed East. Prices are based on tin at 86c. per pound.

Sulphur—The Ceylon Government is inviting bids until January 5, 1954, for the supply and delivery of 200 cwt. of roll sulfur. U.S. exporters are reminded that export licenses are required for sulfur. A copy of the bidding conditions and specifications is available for review purposes on loan from the Commercial Intelligence Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. Copies of the document also may be obtained from the Ceylon Embassy, 2148 Wyoming Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Bids should be submitted in duplicate direct to the Chairman of the Tender Board, Ministry of Defense, P.O. Box 500, Colombo, Ceylon.

One of the major producers has started production at a new mine in the Mississippi delta area. The plant has been two years on construction and at peak operating can produce 500,000 long tons annually.

Tin Chemicals—Aside from tin oxide which is expected advance in price this week, other tin based chemicals were priced higher. The upward revision was the result of a sharp advance in the price of the metal. The breakdown shows tin choride at 83c. to $1.037 per pound, crystals 81c. to 85c., sulphate 8.89c. to 90.9c. and tetrachloride at 72.4c. to 73.4c. per pound, all f.o.b. the works. Prices are based on tin at 86c. per pound.

Acids

Acetic—Buying interest in glacial did not exceed moderate limits at the close of the month. Production continued sufficient to keep the supply adequate while the market was described as steady at the former price level.

Chromic—Production was off slightly during September. The total stood at 1,244tons, compared with 1,334 in August. There was no scarcity of stocks and plating demand continued quite active through November.

Hydrochloric — Miscellaneous demand good but not of sufficient dimensions to impair the favorable supply position. September production was placed at 64,936 tons including 15,402 tons made from salt and acid, 13,240 from chlorine and hydrogen and 36,294 tons from byproduct and other sources. August output total was revised to 63,425 tons and in September last year 57,908 tons were produced.

Hydrofluoric—Sales of satisfactory volume featured the market during the past month. Stocks were not excessive but able to meet the current extent of consuming demand. September production of anhydrous and technical showed 4,176 tons, compared with 4,150 in the preceding month and 3,641 tons in September 1952.

Nitric—Sustained production has kept the market in ample supply to meet a steady miscellaneous demand. September output amounted to 145,824 tons, against 144,624 in August and 134,588 tons in September last year.

Sulphuric—Stocks have been adequate to meet a heavy demand without difficulty. September production amounted to 1,115,249 tons gross, including 211,074 tons made by the chamber process and 904,175 by the contact process. The August total was revised to 1,131,309 tons and in September last year 1,076,337 tons were made. The amount of spent used in fortification in September was 73,320 tons, against 74,465 in August.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper — Demand was active at the close of the month. It was stated that smelters are booked heavily for December shipment and that orders are now being placed for January. No new de-

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velopments were reported in the Chilean situation. The market continued firm with electrolytic priced at 29½c. to 30c. per pound delivered Valley bases.

The Commerce Department announced applications for licenses to export new and old copper scrap and copper base alloy scrap may now be filed at any time. Exporters previously were required to file such applications during a specified period in each quarter. Officials said these copper commodities now are being licensed on an "open-end" basis under which no quantitative limit is set on exports but they are still controlled.

Lead—Buying interest increased for December shipment and a fairly large tonnage has been booked. The London market was a bit uncertain, but still slightly higher than in New York. At the close of the week, the common grade was priced at 13½c. per pound, New York, and 13.30c. at St. Louis.

Quicksilver—Priced higher at $185 to $187 per flask on spot. Demand showed slight improvement with available stocks tight and apparently well held. Buyers were not inclined to extend commitments beyond actual wants.

Tin—Sales were made at higher prices last week, although the market showed no unusual activity. Higher prices in London and Singapore contributed to the strange feeling in the domestic market. Sales in the late trading were reported in Straits tin at 86c. per pound on spot.

Zinc—Demand moderate and confined chiefly to spot shipment. The existence of large stocks in the hands of producers and smelters has prompted consumers to hold buying operations within the limit of current needs. There appeared to be a growing opinion in the trade that prices are resting on bottom. Prime western closed at 10c. per pound East St. Louis and 10½c. delivered New York.

Aluminum Policy Change Refused by Defense Dept.

The Department of Defense has refused to modify its policies under the "Buy American" act to include aluminum shapes and forms on the exempt list and permit procurement of these materials from abroad on the same basis as aluminum ingots and pigs.

In a memorandum to the heads of the three military departments, assistant Secretary of Defense C. S. Thomas indicated that no change in the present policy under this act would be made in advance of the report by the Randall Commission on Foreign economic policy.

Under terms of the "Buy American" act domestic suppliers of material to the government must be favored over foreign suppliers unless the foreign bids are twenty-five percent below the domestic price, or unless the contract involves material in short supply, or unless award of the contract to a foreign supplier would be in the public interest.

The list of products exempt from the "Buy American" act includes aluminum and some of the military procurement officers have interpreted it to mean aluminum shapes and forms. Mr. Thomas, however, stated that the exemption is intended to apply only to aluminum pigs and ingots.

Great Northern Co. Sells Automotive Chemical Unit

Great Northern Chemical Company, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, has sold its automotive chemical division. All automotive products made by the company were included in the sale with the exception of anhydrous brake fluid, which will be marketed direct to the motorist by Great Northern and its distributors. The staff of the division will be retained by the company. Selling price of the division, including equipment, formulas, trademark and finished products on hand, was not disclosed.

Consolidated Moves Offices

Consolidated Products Company, has moved its offices from 15 Park Row, New York, to its new building at Observer highway and Bloomfield street, Hoboken, N. J. Consolidated has been at its present quarters for more than thirty-six years. At the new address the firm will have offices, shops and warehouse all in one building.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Walter J. Murphy, editor of *Chemical and Engineering News*, has been elected president of the Society of Business Magazine Editors for 1954.

John H. Fettinger, sr., has been appointed assistant manager of the Thames River, Conn. division of Robert Gair Company, New York.

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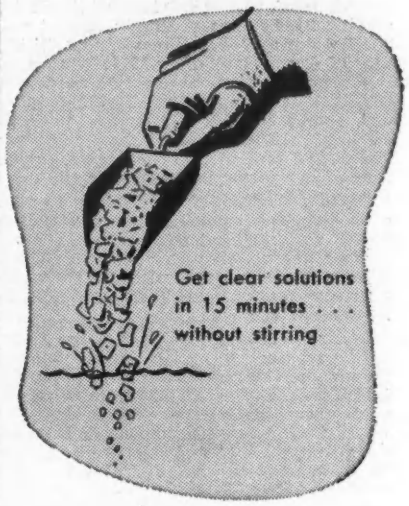

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Marbon Corp. President

Robert Shattuck has been promoted to the presidency of Marbon Corporation, Gary, Ind., a subsidiary of Borg-Warner, Chicago. Mr. Shattuck previously was vice-president and general manager of Marbon. In other recent personnel moves, H. Hunter Gehlbach, assistant secretary and assistant general counsel of Borg-Warner, was elected secretary of Marbon, and E. F. Meyer, previously chief accountant, became Marbon's treasurer and assistant secretary. DeMorris Pratt has been re-elected vice-president and sales manager.

Carnegie Tech Coal Lab Post Goes to Dr. Fugassi

Dr. Paul Fugassi, professor of chemistry at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been appointed director of the coal research laboratory at the institute. The appointment is effective February 1, 1954.

For better coordination with the educational and research activities of Carnegie Tech, the laboratory was recently made a part of the chemistry department. The new director will retain his present rank of professor of chemistry and report to the head of the chemistry department.

Materials Advisory Group Is Established Under ODM

An interdepartmental materials advisory committee was set up recently under the direction of the Office of Defense Mobilization to coordinate federal policies and programs on the supply of materials to meet the requirements of current defense activities and any future national emergency.

Headed by an assistant director for materials, the committee is composed of one representative from each of the following departments and agencies:—Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Interior and State, and the Foreign Operations Administration and the General Services Administration.

The committee will advise the assistant director on stockpiling of strategic and critical materials; the content, status, rate of progress, and completion dates of defense materials programs; changes in program phases necessary to meet major problems and objectives; and new programs that may be required to improve the supply of defense materials.

Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsion Offered by National Starch

The resin division of National Starch Products, Inc., New York, has announced the commercial availability of a new water resistant polyvinyl acetate emulsion. Known as "Resyn 10K-25," the emulsion is said to exhibit dried out films of outstanding water resistance, toughness and gloss.

Based on field experience in formulated water resistant adhesives, wash resistant textile finishes and wet scrub resistance tests on coatings, "Resyn 10K-25" possesses greater water resistance than any standard emulsion of this type, according to the company.

Mathieson Appoints Dobbin

Promotion of Tilton H. Dobbin from director of commercial properties to assistant treasurer of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., and treasurer of the corporation's chemical divisions has been announced by Thomas S. Nichols, president. Prior to joining Mathieson last January, Mr. Dobbin was an assistant cashier at the Mellon National Bank & Trust Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Monsanto Forms Organics Production Planning Unit

Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division, St. Louis, Mo., has set up a production planning and control section in its production department and has named H. A. Hashbarger supervisor of production planning and control.

The new section will plan and prepare long and short range production schedules for all of the division's four plants, have staff supervision over production planning and scheduling, control long range raw materials forecasts and control inventory forecasts. Previously, the plants at St. Louis; Monsanto, Ill.; Nitro, W. Va., and Norfolk, Va., individually carried out such assignments. Mr. Harshabarger, who has been in the development department of the division, joined Monsanto in 1937. Monsanto's Texas division at Texas City, Tex., meanwhile, has named Dr. M. L. Owens group leader in the research department, and Monsanto Canada, Ltd., Montreal, has established a market research department under D. Keith Jackson. The new Montreal unit will conduct research into Canadian industrial and consumer markets and into market acceptability for the company's products. Mr. Jackson, with Monsanto Canada since 1946, was assistant to the manager of the development department prior to his recent appointment.

Bauxite Survey Data Is Offered By Office of Defense Mobilization

Publication of a materials survey on bauxite has been announced by the Office of Defense Mobilization. The 304-page study is the latest in a series of surveys of strategic materials which was sponsored by the National Security Resources Board. It was prepared by the Bureau of Mines with the cooperation of the Geological Survey.

A general perspective of the place of bauxite within the domestic economy is provided in a review and analysis section. The first two chapters discuss the ores of bauxite and the uses of end products. Chapters III to IX, respectively, discuss world reserves, production, and distribution; mining, milling, and processing; and bauxite substitutes, prices and tariff, including a list of the mining firms and the plants in current operation. Chapters X to XII discuss the domestic structure of the industry, its political control, and the controls exercised by the United States government in World War II and subsequently. Chapter XIII is a bibliography.

A materials survey on aluminum is now in the course of preparation by the Department of Commerce. Since about four-fifths of all bauxite domestically used is consumed in metal manufacture, the aluminum survey will provide a complete picture of the importance of bauxite in the production of aluminum. The bauxite survey is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at a price of $1.50.

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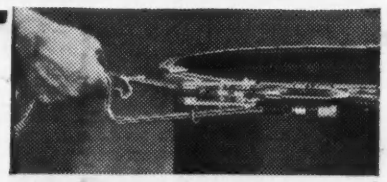

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Foreign Assets Control Div. Adds to Banned-Trade List

The list of commodities in which Americans are prohibited from having any dealings outside the United States was extended to include several additional commodities by the Foreign Assets Control Division last week. The purpose of the regulation is to limit the opportunities of the communist countries to obtain American dollars.

The regulations make it unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to purchase, transport, import, or otherwise deal in or engage in any transaction with respect to the listed commodities without the specific authorization of the Secretary of the Treasury. Certain exceptions are made in the case of some commodities as to particular countries.

Added to the list by the latest amendment were the following:—Aniseed, except aniseed from Mexico, Spain, and Turkey; aniseed oil from any foreign source; eggs and egg products including dried albumen and dried yolks from any source; gallnuts, including tannic acid, other than Aleppo, from any source, and menthol, natural and synthetic, except menthol from Brazil.

Certain Chinese type products may not be traded in if the merchandise is or has been located in Hong Kong, Macao, or any country not in the authorized trade territory. Added to the list of such products were camphor and camphor oil. Chinese type products which are available from Germany may be imported upon a proper certification by the west German government that the products are of German origin.

U.S. Steel Division Set To Start Container Plant

United States Steel Products Division of United States Steel Corporation, New York, soon will start construction of a steel container plant in Pennsauken Township, Camden County, N. J. The plant, designed for the production of steel drums and pails for the petroleum, chemical, paint, food and other industries, will have 168,000 square feet of floor space. Construction is expected to be completed early in 1955. With engineering details nearing completion, clearance of the property, which was purchased in 1951 and is across the Delaware river from Philadelphia, is expected to start in the near future.

Annual capacity of the Camden plant is scheduled to be 2,370,000 drums and 3,200,000 pails which will be manufactured on a 55-gallon high speed drum line, a combination heavy drum line, a combination light drum and grease drum line, and one high-speed pail line. Containers, chiefly for the petroleum and chemical industries, will range in size from 3½-to-7-gallon pails up to 100-lb. grease drums and 55-gallon oil drums. Production of the oil drums will account for the largest tonnage to go into any one category of containers to be fabricated at the plant and productioan of containers for chemicals also will be a substantial part of the operation.

Trade Briefs

Howard T. Brinton, president of Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation was honored recently as a "native son" by the Yonkers, N. Y., Chamber of Commerce.

R. L. Wilson, of Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, was honored at a dinner recently in recognition of his twenty-eight years with the company.

James W. Schowengerdt has been selected as the first recipient of a scholarship established at Illinois Institute of Technology by Interchemical Corporation, New York.

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Hercules Official Retiring After Forty-Four Years

Francis J. Kennerley, treasurer and member of the board of directors and of the finance committee of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., will retire at the end of the year upon the completion of more than forty-four years' service with the company. Mr. Kennerley announced his plans for retirement at a reception given last week by his associates in the treasurer's department, who presented him with a lounging chair to commemorate his service with Hercules.

The treasurer of Hercules since 1943, Mr. Kennerley became a director of the company in 1947, and was elected a member of the finance committee in 1949. In 1909, Mr. Kennerley joined E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., but transferred to Hercules in 1913, following its incorporation. During World War I, he handled accounting at the Hercules San Diego, Calif., plant. In 1917, he was assigned to the works accounting division of the operating department which supervised operations of Hercules explosives plants. He was appointed assistant comptroller in 1923, and became comptroller three years later. He was elected assistant treasurer of the company in 1941, and treasurer two years later.

Columbia Int'l Formed

Harry Kaplan, formerly of Organic Intermediates, and Jesse Weiss, formerly of Elbert & Co., have formed Columbia International Corporation, with offices at 200 Terminal road, Clark (Rahway), N. J. The new organization is offering trichlorethylene and other chlorinated solvents, a full line of metal-finishing equipment and supplies, industrial solvents and chemicals, fine chemicals, and specialty intermediates. The phone number is Rahway 7-6937.

Monsanto Advances Four

—*Continued from page 5*

Monsanto's British subsidiary in 1946 with headquarters in London.

Mr. Sommer, who has been general manager of the Merrimac division since March, 1951, joined Monsanto in 1933. In 1939, he was appointed manager of plasticizer and intermediate sales for the organic chemicals division, and in 1949 he became assistant coordinator of the division's sales, and shortly afterward was made assistant general manager of the division. Mr. Mueller, who has been general manager of the plastics division since August, 1952, has served in a number of capacities in the organic chemicals and plastics divisions. He joined the former division in 1935, and later was transferred to Monsanto's associated company, Shawinigan Resins Corporation, Springfield. In 1940, he became operating superintendent of the plastics division plant and was named assistant division general manager in 1950.

Mr. Gamble has been in charge of the company's Washington, D. C., office since February, 1951. He joined Monsanto in 1946 as assistant to the president. A year later he was named director of textile chemicals for the Merrimac division, and in November, 1951, became assistant to the company's director of industrial preparedness in Washington. Mr. Williams, who has been director of sales for the organic chemicals division in New York since 1943, has been with Monsanto since 1951. He advanced through various sales posts and in December, 1924, was transferred to the New York office and has been at that location since.

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Consumer demand for textile and leather chemicals continued restricted to moderate quantities for prompt requirements last week. Further weakness developed in the Maine potato starch market. Prices were again off fractionally for carlots for immediate and later shipment. Large users remained on the sidelines in expectations that prices may reach lower levels after the turn of the year when production goes into full swing. Flake egg albumen also was weaker, declining five cents, while egg yolk was firmer and advanced seven cents per pound. Yolk was in limited supply and in steady demand.

Interest in other sizing materials was light and spotty. Demand for corn dextrin and starch was restricted to actual needs, though prices remained unchanged and steady. Trading in tapioca flour was centered in Siamese due to lower cost than other grades. Higher cost of sago flour shipments from primary sources was not reflected in local market and spot stocks were quotably unchanged.

Tanners continued to operate in an hand to mouth manner. Trading was restricted to occasional moderate tonnage lots for fill-in needs. Primary markets were unchanged and fairly steady.

Cotton mills consumed 872,128 running bales of cotton during October (24¾ working days) compared with 702,425 bales in September (19½ working days) and 915,568 bales in October (24¾ working days) last year, according to the Census Bureau. Consumption during the first three months of this season totaled 2,300,402 bales, against 2,398,289 bales for the same period a year ago.

Carpet wool stocks increased thirteen percent in the third quarter of this year to 49,000,000 pounds, compared with 34,000,000 pounds during the same period in 1952. The entire increase in stocks as of October 1 was accounted for by manufacturers as dealers holdings were slightly lower.

Production of woven wool and blended carpets and rugs amounted to 5,447,000 square yards during September, a decrease of six percent below September last year, while during the first nine months of 1953, the output totaled 51,696,000 square yards, an increase of twenty-three percent over the same period in 1952, according to the Carpet Institute.

Price Trends

Advanced

Egg yolk, 7c. per lb.

Reduced

Egg albumen, flake, 5c. per lb.
Potato starch, Maine, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 28, 1952
98.70	98.70	98.73	100.97

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—New business was reported slow. Consumers limited activity to the withdrawal of material against former contracts. Prices were without change.

Bichromates—Market was quiet, but steady. Demand was confined to actual needs. Deliveries against current contracts continued in good volume. Contracts for next year delivery have been booked at prevailing quotations. Production of sodium bichromate and chromate totaled 8,363 tons in September, against 10,273 tons in August and 7,426 tons, September last year.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Prices were recently cut 1½c. per pound to stimulate business. Carlots have been reduced to 23. per pound, delivered and to 23½c. per pound, less carlots. Consumers demand was restricted to immediate needs.

Sulphonated Oils—Easier tone in tallow has not as yet been reflected in sulphonated grades which were recently advanced. Other sulphonated oils were in fair request and quotably unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Moderate consuming demand was noted for prompt delivery. Stocks were adequate to cover current volume of business. Prices were maintained at 65c. to 90c. per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Starch—Deliveries moved steadily against former orders, while new business was reported light for actual needs. Quotations were unchanged and steady. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots and powder, $7.26, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply continued to mount, and 3,758,000 bushels to 36,719,000 bushels for the week ended November 20, compared with 51,040,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Trading was reported fairly for prompt delivery. Prices were easier and reduced 5c. per pound, while yolk was advanced sharply. Flake was lower at $2.24 to $2.26 per pound and powder at $2.28 to $2.30 per pound as to quantity. Technical was quiet and unchanged at $1.03 to $1.06 per pound, depending upon seller and quantity.

Egg Yolk—This market was stronger and prices were raised to $1.40 to $1.44 per pound, according to seller and quantity. Demand was fairly active, totaling a good volume for prompt delivery. Supplies on spot were limited and closely held.

Potato Starch—Price trend of the Maine market continued downward and prices were further reduced ¼c. per pound. Buying interest was slow. Carlots were quoted at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. Maine for prompt and 6c., January delivery. Market in Idaho was unchanged at 6½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. The spot market was unchanged, ranging from 8½c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

The Department of Agriculture recommended 219,000 acres be planted to early commercial potatoes in 1954, 24 percent below this year's acreage. It also proposed a 35 percent cut in winter potato acreage; 25 percent cut in early Spring potatoes; 30 percent in late Spring and 5 percent in the Summer crop.

Tapioca Flour—Good volume of business was reported in Siamese flour for shipment at prices ranging from 5c. to 7c. per pound, carlots, exdock, depending upon quality, for delivery during the next two months. Medium grades on spot were quoted at 6½c. per pound and top grades at 7½c. per pound, exwarehouse. Java flour was more or less nominal. AAA was quoted at 8c. to 8½c. per pound, and AA at 7½c. to 8c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Brazilian was firm and unchanged at 14½c. to 17c. per pound, same basis, depending upon seller and quantity.

Tanning Materials

Footwear production in September was indicated at 39,900,000 pairs, 10 percent below the September 1952 total of 44,100,000 pairs, and 7 percent, less than August 1953, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of the Census. Women's shoe, sandal, and playshoe production of 16,600,000 pairs was 15 percent lower than in September of last year, and 13 percent under the August output. Men's shoe production of 7,700,000 pairs was 13 percent below the 8,800,000 in September 1952, and was 4 percent less than the 8,000,000 pairs made last month. Footwear shipments in September of 41,400,000 pairs were valued at approximately $153,000,000, an average value per pair shipped of $3.71. In August 1953, the average value per pair shipped was $3.79 and in September 1952, was $3.65.

Cutch—Shipments were well held at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Consuming inquiry was light.

Mangrove Bark—Consuming inquiry continued limited to actual requirements. Primary market was quotably unchanged. East African was quoted at $77 to $78 per ton, exdock; Colombian, $59 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $57.50 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—There was little snap to trading, as tanners continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Shipments were maintained at current quotations. Solid ordinary was quoted 11 21/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified 12 3/16c., same basis.

Wattle—Despite slow demand, shipments of all grades were maintained at former levels. Trading of late has been restricted to prompt shipment. Fair average bark was quoted at $100 per ton and merchantable, $96.50 per ton, exdock. South and East African extracts, 60 percent tannin were offered at 10c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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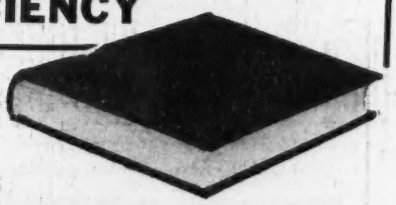

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Agricultural Chemicals

No definite new price trend was revealed last week. The index was a trifle higher at 111.35, against 111.34 in the preceding period and was the highest recorded since November 2. There was an absence of important price changes. Dried blood was fractionally higher at Chicago while New York retained its advance of the previous week. Other packing-house by-products were inactive. Domestic steamed bone meal was barely steady at former prices and tankage just about held its own under a spotty demand. Occasional sales of hoof meal for fertilizer use were reported at Chicago but there was not enough pressure in either direction to alter the price. Castor pomace appeared steadier and the market did not experience the same degree of foreign competition noted early in the month.

Ammonium sulphate has piled up substantially during the past month and stocks have taxed storage facilities to the limit. Domestic potash shipments have not averaged up to seasonal expectations and the same condition is noted in superphosphate. The DA's bid for 12,273 metric tons of 44 percent super for Korea has been opened and awarded on a barter basis. The government has not disclosed the name of the successful bidder but according to trade reports a producer in North Africa has been named. It is expected the deal will be approved and announced in about ten days. Wheat and corn are the most likely products involved in the barter.

Price Trends

Advanced

Dried blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 28, 1952
111.35	111.34	111.50	113.53

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate — No important sign of improvement could be noted at the close of the month. It was stated that most plants are loaded with material and storage facilities are a serious problem at present. Shipments have been definitely slow all season and are causing considerable concern. Reports were current that occasional inquiries reach the market at prices materially under sellers' views.

Bone Meal—Demand is dragging along for this material with fertilizer and stockfeed interests apparently willing to leave the market to its own devices temporarily. There were sellers of domestic steamed bone meal at $55 per ton in bags, carlots, works.

Castor Pomace—Additional sales were reported on the basis of $25 per ton in bags, carlots, works and some sellers look for the market to hold at this figure. It was pointed out that imported material has not offered the same degree of competition noted earlier in the year. Possibly the freight toll is too great at the current market price of pomace.

Dried Blood — Chicago advanced to a parity with the New York market last week. Buying interest was not unusually active but limited available supplies was the paramount factor in the strength displayed and stockfeed interests had to pay the price. Sellers named $7 per unit of ammonia.

Fish Meal—According to trade reports, menhaden has shown no unusual activity throughout the past month and at times the price has appeared nominal at $135 per ton, Baltimore area. On the Pacific Coast, domestic fish meal has remained tight at $2.25 per unit of protein. The catch of Canadian herring meal is reported good and listed at $2.35 per unit delivered California points.

Hoof Meal — Sales have been spotty throughout the past month, with occasional sales for fertilizer use at $6 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis. This price has remained effective since June 29.

Nitrogen Solutions—Producers are not complaining over the month's shipments. Demand generally has been fair, with many mixers finding it more economical to use the solutions in preference to ammonium sulphate. The market has remained firm and unchanged in price.

Phosphate Rock — Domestic shipments have continued fair, according to producers. Stocks have increased during the month with prices holding about steady. Export shipments against contract were made to Holland and some to Formosa on a recently placed contract.

Potassium Muriate—November was not a good month so far as domestic shipments were concerned. Slow contract withdrawals have followed the pattern set by other basic fertilizer chemicals.

Superphosphate — Domestic production of superphosphate for the month of September amounted to 160,445 short tons (100 percent a.p.a.) according to the Bureau of the Census. This figure represents a decrease of 1 percent from the August, 1953, output and a decline of 4 percent from the production figure reported for the corresponding month of 1952. Shipments of all grades of superphosphate totaled 94,155 tons for September or an increase of 6 percent over the previous month's volume and a 6 percent decline from the figure reported for September, 1952. Stocks on hand at the end of September were 247,530 tons, 2 percent larger than those held on September 1, 1953, but 2 percent less than the quantities on hand as of September 30, 1952. The breakdown shows production of normal for September was 122,780 tons, triple 36,519 tons and wet base goods 1,146 tons. Stocks on normal September 30 were 203,318 tons, triple 41,825 and wet base 2,387 tons.

Demand over the past month has not been over-active and the supply position has remained comfortable. Government bids for 12,375 metric tons with a 44 percent content for shipment to Korea have been opened. The Department of Agriculture is acquiring the material under a barter arrangement which will receive surplus farm products in payment.

Sodium Nitrate—Shipments have been confined to seasonal limits while supplies are being built up at stockpoints in order to meet the spring demand. Judging by other years, sales are expected to increase materially from February forward.

Tankage — Quiet trading has featured the market throughout the past month. Stockfeed interests have bought occasionally, but activity at best has followed spotty lines. Prices were $6 per unit of ammonia at New York and $6.75 at Chicago.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Demand holding steady for ammonium phosphate. Domestic fish meal tight quoted at $2.30 per unit protein through February. Blood meal firmer up 25c. per unit. Trading on estimated tuna meal production at $2.25 unit March through May.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$88.30 per ton domestic f.o.b. Los Angeles, $89.84 per ton Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$80.14 per ton in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $107.64 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate— $55.94 per ton in bags, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$5.50 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$54-$70 per ton, imported, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Domestic—$90-$92 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Sodium nitrate—$54.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $49.50 per ton in bulk.

Superphosphate—$23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles $4 extra for bags. Ammoniated—$31.50 per ton in bulk, 3/16 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 additional bagged. Triple—$68.50-$72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Tankage—Wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $3.35-$3.75 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

Prices of synthetic insecticides continued about steady over the past month. There was an absence of important activity which is not unusual at this period of the year. The recent advance in the price of DDT by producers appears to have stabilized the market and there is a feeling in the trade that the higher prices are going to stick. There has been no upward action in BHC to date and the market has not departed from its quiet state aside from occasional sales of cotton dust to Mexico, which had its reflection in BHC, one of the three basic ingredients. The botanicals, including pyrethrum, rotenone and sabadilla were steady at the close of the month. Cube root was firm and not in excess supply, with the current tendency more upward than downward. The weed control chemicals revealed no new developments and are passing through the off season at unchanged prices to date.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Peanut World Output Seen Possibly Largest on Record

World peanut production in 1953 may be the largest on record, according to the preliminary forecast of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

On the basis of early crop indications from the major producing areas, output is expected to be around 11,100,000 short tons of unshelled nuts or 9 percent larger than the revised estimates of 10,200,000 tons for 1952. An outturn of this volume would exceed the pre-war average by 16 percent and would be considerably larger than that of any other subsequent year.

The expectation of a record peanut crop this year is based largely on rather sharp increases indicated for India and China. However, FAS cautioned against placing too much reliance on this factor because the estimates for India (and the African areas) are tentative, and the forecast of China's crop is, at best, only a rough estimate. Moderate expansion also occurred in the United States and is expected in French West Africa. Less significant increases are forecast for a number of minor producing areas. Only a few countries, including Japan and Brazil expect smaller crops.

The forecast by major areas is as follows:—North America, 828,000 tons, compared with 786,000 tons last year; Europe, 28,000 tons, unchanged from last year; Asia, 7,268,000 tons, compared with 6,412,000 tons last year; South America, 371,500 tons, compared with 354,000 tons last year; Africa, 2,587,000 tons, comwith 2,570,000 tons last year, and Oceania, 11,500 tons, compared with 6,000 tons last year.

ACS Fertilizer Division Chairmanship to Romaine

Jesse D. Romaine, secretary and chief agronomist of the American Potash Institute, has been elected chairman of the American Chemical Society's division of fertilizer and soil chemistry. He succeeds A. L. Mehring, former senior chemist of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture.

George H. Serviss, agronomist for the Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y., has been named vice-chairman, and G. L. Bridger, head of the department of chemical engineering in Iowa State College, has been chosen secretary. M. Dwight Sanders, head of the chemical engineering division of Swift & Co., Chicago, has been named alternate divisional representative on the council of the American Chemical Society.

'Chloro-IPC' Brand Name Is Made Available to Public

Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., which pioneered the development of isoproply-N (3-chlorophenyl) carbamate as an herbicide and originated the name "Chloro-IPC," has announced that it is relinquishing all claims to the name and offering it for free use by the public.

The brand name "Chloro-IPC" was so readily and widely accepted by both industry and governmental agriculturists that Columbia-Southern decided its generic use is warranted.

Plant Food Council Offers Film

"Making the Most of a Miracle," 16-millimeter, 27-minute, sound and color motion picture woven around the story of plant nutrition now can be obtained on loan for showings from the American Plant Food Council, 817 Barr Building, 910 Seventeenth street, N. W., Washington 6. D. C.

Nationally-known scientists were consulted in the production of the new film which tells the complicated story of plant growth, employing time-lapse photography, animation and selected agricultural scenes. A premiere audience of more than 100 prominent leaders in the field of agricultural education, research and farm organizations applauded the production. They described the film as not only educational but entertaining—suitable for adults and youth groups, and an outstanding teaching tool especially useful to agricultural as well as other teachers. Prints for showings may be borrowed without cost, except for return transportation charges.

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Shell Chemical Renames Julius Hyman & Co. Unit

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, will change the name of its Julius Hyman & Co., division to the agricultural chemicals division effective January 1. The division, with headquarters in Denver, Colo., will continue to market aldrin, dieldrin, endrin, DD and other insecticides and agricultural chemicals. F. W. Hatch will continue as manager, with J. J. Lawler as sales manager. Shell indicated that this change affected only the sales organization. The plant in Denver will continue to be operated by Julius Hyman & Co.

Mathieson Adds S. R. Kezer To Agricultural Development

Scott R. Kezer has joined the agricultural chemical development group of the chemical research and engineering division, Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md. Mr. Kezer will carry on herbicidal screening of new chemicals at Mathieson-Squibb Research Institute, Pleasant Hill, Md. He was previously associated with the Department of Agriculture, where he was engaged in similar work.

Pesticide Funds to Greece

The Foreign Operations Administration has issued a procurement authorization to Greece to purchase $800,000 worth of agricultural pesticides in the United States and possessions. The authorization number is 40-236-00-4004 and the contracting period extends through March 31, 1954.

CSMA Outlines Agenda

—Continued from page 7

vision, "Precleaning Inanimate Surfaces by Swab Washing, as Related to the Efficiency of Disinfectant Processes."

Also, insecticide division—report of the scientific committee of the insecticide division, review of the research work conducted at the Savannah laboratories, report of the chemical analysis committee of the insecticide division and a symposium on "Forty Years of Household and Industrial Insecticides;" waxes and floor finishes division—"Waxes for Protective Packaging," "Determination of Borax in Borax-Cut Shellac," "A Device for the Evaluation of Soil Retention by Surface Coatings" and "The Effect of the Use of Floor Wax on Vinyl Flooring."

Aerosol Division Plans

Also, aerosol division—"The Customer Speaks—Report of Survey on Consumer Opinion and Buying Habits for Aerosol Products," "Development and Introduction of the Modern Glass Aerosol Bottle," "Dispensing Products by Internally Produced Ultra Low Pressure," and "A Study of the Corrosion Activity of Detergents in Pressure-Propelled Products"; soap, detergents and sanitary chemicals division —"Fatty Alcohols as Surfactant Raw Materials," "The Effect of Electrolytes Upon the Performance of a Homolgous Series of Nonionic Surfactants," "Filmilling Stiff Chemical Doughs at Extremely High Intensity," "The Problem of Micelle Structure," and "A Hydrometer Test for Emulsion Stability—A Report of the CSMA Committee on Emulsion Stability."

The program for December 8 will include reports and the following addresses:—"Trends in Legislation of Interest to the CSMA," "The Military Campaign Against Insects and Rodents," and "Federal Purchases;" aerosol and insecticide divisions—"Comments on the Official Test Aerosol Method," a symposium on "Pressurized Residual Insecticides," a report of the aerosol scientific committee and "Industry Aspects of Pressurized Residual Insecticides;" automotive division—"Silicones and Their Use in Automobile Polishes," "Waxes Used in Cleaners and Polishes" and "Diatomaceous Earth."

Also, disinfectant and sanitizers division—"Sanitizers in the Food Industry," "Considerations Involved in the Safe Use of Two Commercial Quaternary Ammonium Bactericides," "Iodophor Compounds for the Dairy Industry," and "The Use of Selective Media in the Study of Oral Flora;" soap, detergents and sanitary chemicals division and waxes and floor finishes division—"Progress in Soap and Detergent Industry During the Last Forty Years," "The Role of the Home Economist in the Wax Polish Industry" and "Housekeeping Floor Maintenance Problems."

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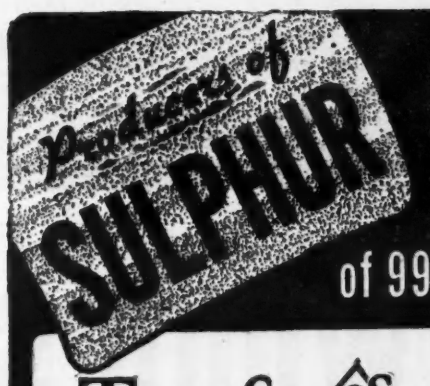

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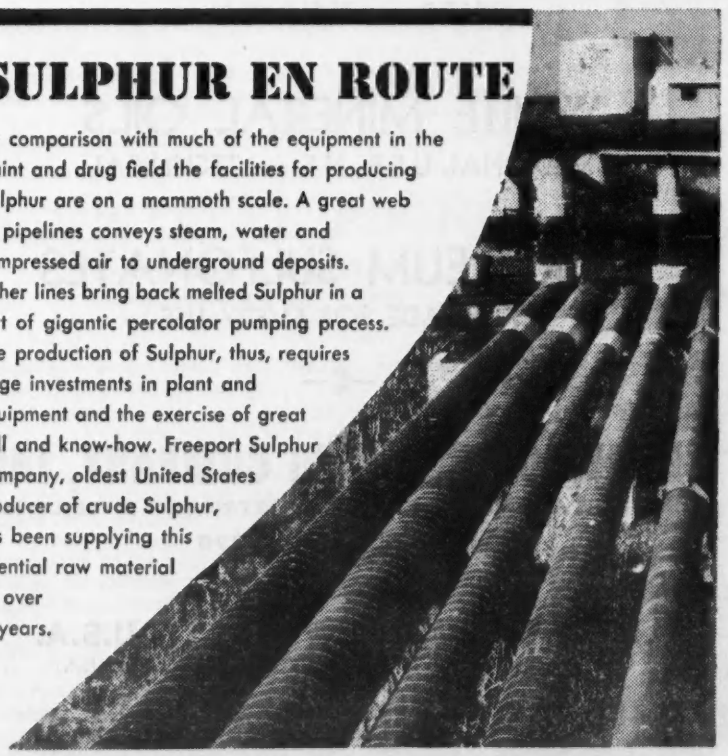
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Petroleum Derivatives

Prices remained stable last week in this market. No significant change was noted in sales levels. Producers moved a fairly steady volume of aromatics. Aliphatics also held to an even pace, but buying interest was not quite as strong here.

Some producers continue to report a tight supply position for toluol, while others pointed toward a slight easing due to reduced government call for avgas. Improvement from that direction has allowed exports to open up for friendly nations. On the other hand, nitration needs in this country have held up. Overall defense requirements of the governments in the future were still unclear, which leaves the market with the potentialities for continued shortages or some easing, depending upon which way fiscal policy leans. The xylol picture continued to show an easing of supplies. Producers moved all production readily, but consumers did not seem to have any difficulties in obtaining the solvent for their needs.

Mineral spirits were characteristic of the steady activity in aliphatics. Buying was still largely hand-to-mouth. Sales were slightly less than former levels, but over summer buying rates. Extraction uses of hexane have picked up gradually during the past few months, but the volume was reported as being below the levels of former years. A greater improvement in the market for oil and meals was felt to be necessary for a decided pickup here.

There has been no real improvement in the market for liquefied petroleum gases. Supplies of propane and butane were quite ample. More cold weather was needed to rid the market of surpluses, sources said. Contract prices have held firm at former quotations.

Demand for paraffin waxes was rather good. The tightness in supplies varied slightly among various producers and with different melting points. A source stated that there was a scarcity of material for export, due to the strong demand here. Producers were also doing a good volume of business in microcrystalline waxes. Supplies were reported tight from some quarters.

Solvents and Diluents

Hexane—Supplies were ample for the current need. Prices were steady. Although activity has shown some pickup from extraction uses in recent weeks, one source reported that the volume is not what it should be yet. Solvents were available but the poor market for oil and meal kept the volume of extractions down, it was added. Buying activity of oil and meals, such as soybean and linseed, was slow but showed some promise lately. Thus, solvent extractions might continue upward as the season gets along.

Mineral Spirits—A steady volume continued to move to meet consumers' needs. Buying activity was considered relatively normal for this time of year, a source said. The general level of aliphatics, which was a steady, hand-to-mouth type of buying, set the pace here. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Toluol—Although several sources continued to report that there was not enough toluol around to meet domestic industrial and military needs, signs of an easier supply still persisted. Whether or not the market will remain in its new position was extremely difficult to judge. "When government requirements slacked off," a source said, "the supply improved slightly." The improvement enabled the government to allow exports to friendly nations which have long been in need of toluol for mutual defense. It was added that movement of toluol in this direction would take up some slack in the overall picture.

What is unclear, and still remains a big factor, is the extent of foreward requirements of government uses. A shortage of storage space was advanced as part of the reason behind cutbacks in avgas. As one source put it, "No one has a clear-cut picture beyond the next thirty days." In the meanwhile, some suppliers still report that they have just about enough toluol to meet their extremely limited commitments domestically. In addition, more solvent could be sold if it was available, a source added. The status quo was not expected to change drastically during this transition period. The trend ahead is no clearer than it was a few weeks ago. Prices have been maintained at previous listings.

Xylol—Consumers have found that they were able to get enough xylol for their requirements in recent weeks. One supplier, reporting the market easier, said that this aromatic has been moving to meet export demand. Prices were unchanged.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 28, 1952
105.35	105.35	105.38	104.13

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended November 14, 1953, totaled 284,932,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 283,815,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,117,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 266,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,383,000 barrels in stocks

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Producers reported that there has been no change in the market for propane and butane. Warm weather was holding consumption back. A source said that activity has been a little better, but cold weather was needed to bring sales up to a normal level for winter and rid the market of surpluses. Contract prices were steady at previously established quotations.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — Producers reported that demand for these waxes was sustained at a good level. The supply picture ranged from balanced to a little tight, among various sources. One source said that it has been able to meet incoming orders, but production schedules have been stepped up to do it.

Paraffin—A source said that the paraffins were a little tighter than microcrystalline waxes. A well sustained demand for fully refined grades created tight spots in the supply picture. Some sources limited the tightness to a few melting points, while other suppliers classified all refined waxes as short.

One producer added that there was also a shortage of material for export. Foreign buyers have not been able to get enough wax because of the tight supply here. Cutbacks in lubricating oil production were a primary cause of the shortage. Crude scale waxes were also short because demand for refined grades was so strong.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The December production quota set by the Texas Railroad Commission was 46,622 barrels below this month's "allowables" and 407,996 barrels under July. The 2,756,906 barrel per day limit was made along with a pattern of 17-day operations for the month. Surplus crude products and unseasonably warm weather were blamed for the fourth consecutive cut.

Petroleum Sulphonates—"Demand remained good," a source stated. Buying interest was not too heavy to cope with, although some scheduling has been rather close. Suppliers were generally in the position to take care of incoming orders with prompt shipment. Price schedules remained firm and unchanged.

White Mineral Oil—Producers reported that there have been no changes in this market. Buying interest was said to be holding up fairly well. Some of the whites were in relatively short supply. Prices were firm and unchanged from previous quotations.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Little change was noted on the solvent and diluent market. Demand continued at a good level with stocks adequae to meet present requirements. Prices were steady and unchanged. Lacquer diluent quoted 18.3c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 17.3c. per gallon, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Ind. Standard Makes Shifts In Manufacturing, Research

Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, has made several appointments to advanced positions in its manufacturing and research departments, effective January 1, 1954.

R. M. Cash, general superintendent of the company's Sugar Creek, Mo., refinery, will become manager of the operations and cost control division in the manufacturing department general office at Chicago, replacing F. Cushing Smith, who will be transferred to the Whiting, Ind., refinery as general foreman in the light oils division on special assignment. P. C. Livesay, manager of the projects, capital expenditures, and miscellaneous contracts division in the manufacturing department general office at Chicago, will succeed Mr. Cash and Charles F. Smith, assistant general superintendent of the Whiting refinery, will replace Mr. Livesay. Appointment was also announced of Dr. R. N. Giles, director of technical service in the research department general office, as general superintendent of Standard's newest refinery, now under construction at Mandan, N. D.

William L. Webb, administrative director of the Whiting research laboratories, will succeed Dr. Giles. Dr. C. R. Harte, superintendent of technical service at Whiting, has been appointed to the new position of technical service coordinator in the research department general office. R. F. Baldaste, assistant administrative director, will be advanced to administrative director of the Whiting research laboratories, and W. F. Meehan, assistant superintendent of technical service, will be promoted to superintendent. R. C. Mallatt, chief chemist, will become assistant superintendent of technical service, and Walter V. Cropper, assistant chief chemist, will be advanced to chief chemist.

Mail Rate Rise Granted On Catalogs, Other Matter

An increase in mail rates on catalogs and similar printed advertising matter and on controlled circulation publications was granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission in an order November 20. The increased rates will add an additional $3,500,000 to the cost of the users of these mail classes.

The rate increase on catalogs and similar printed advertising matter amounts to 17 percent above present rates, and for controlled circulation publications, the increase is 10 percent. The catalog rates go up 2 cents on the first pound with an additional 2 cents for each additional one-half pound gradation. The rates on controlled circulation publications are increased from 10 cents to 11 cents a pound.

The Post Office Department originally petitioned the ICC for permission to raise its rates 35 percent in these categories, but scaled down its request last September to an increase of 17 percent.

Tide Water Associated Oil Company Reports New Find in Saskatchewan

Tide Water Associated Oil Company, as operator for a group of four companies, has announced a new discovery of oil in southwestern Saskatchewan.

The new Clover well in located in Township 7 North, range 20 west, west of 3rd meridian, in Saskatchewan near the town of Shaunavon. It is forty miles north of the United States border and fifty miles east of the western border of the province. It is pumping 200 barrels of medium gravity oil daily from a depth of 4,900 feet in the Jurassic Zone. It is not yet determined whether the new well indicates a new pool or an extension of the Dollard Oil Field, located three miles to the west.

Oil Estimates on Russia Presented in New Book

Russian oil production grew approximately 300 percent between 1910 and 1950, while United States production was rising by about 900 percent and world production by about 1,100 percent, according to figures revealed by Heinrich Hassman in his book *Oil in the Soviet Union*, a study of the history, geography, and problems of Russian oil, published by Princeton University Press.

"Russia's annual oil requirements for traffic, agriculture, industry, and the armed forces exceed 40 million [metric] tons . . .," Mr. Hassmann states. "To keep pace with her rapid economic development, the Union plans to increase oil production to about 60,000,000 tons by 1960, or by 1955 if possible."

The author is a West German authority whose previous books have dealt with oil in the Middle East and Germany. His present work has been translated by Alfred M. Leeston, who has also added statistics that bring it virtually up to the minute.

Dr. Hassmann makes it clear that the USSR has problems in making its supply of oil keep pace with its demand. But, he goes on to say, "All the problems of the Soviet oil industry . . . would be solved at one stroke and eliminated forever if the Soviet Union succeeded in getting a foothold in the Middle East or became a dominating power." On the other hand, E. DeGolyer, a leading American petroleum geologist, writes in his foreword to *Oil in the Soviet Union* that the oil riches of the Middle East are not nearly so available to the Soviet Union as the author implies. For one thing, states Dr. DeGolyer, the Middle East would be even more vulnerable to military attack than is the Baku region, the present chief source of Soviet supply, whose vulnerability was mentioned by Stalin to former Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith.

Jersey Standard Urges Trade Barrier Lowering

Deterrents to international trade or investment which now exist in US laws or regulations should be reduced to the fullest possible extent consistent with national security, in the view of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), New York. The company's belief was set forth in a statement to the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, appointed by President Eisenhower to study international trade. The commission, under the chairmanship of Clarence Randall, has solicited views from representatives of industry, agriculture, labor and the public.

Jersey Standard also declared that in its opinion imposition of any new restrictions on foreign trade or investment would be injurious to this nation. Stressing the importance of foreign trade, Jersey said that the US has reached a point of economic development where it can turn out large amounts of goods beyond the nation's own requirements. But unless such goods are to be given away, the company said, outlets can only be found for them by providing outlets in the US for goods and services from abroad.

Trade Briefs

Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., New York, has filed plans to erect buildings at its Buffalo, N. Y., refinery costing $148,000.

Elizabeth Van Kuyk of Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., New York, has been elected president of the Desk and Derrick Club, New York.

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Coal Chemicals

Price schedules of octylphenol were reduced 3 cents per pound, precipitating a similar reduction for nonylphenol. The original decrease was made in an effort to stimulate buying interest although demand has been fairly good, a source said. Price patterns of other coaltar materials were relatively quiet during the past week. Activity appeared to be toned down a bit due to the fact that a holiday broke up the week.

General buying interest continued pretty much on the same scale as it has been in the past few months. Consumers bought largely on the basis of needs, except where shortages did exist.

Cresols and cresylic acid showed a good volume of business. A sustained demand from several different directions has kept various fractions in tight supply. Buying interest from cresylic resins moved a good deal of both tar acids. Meta xylenol fractions were in tight supply. Demand for metaparacresol continued heavy from tricresyl phosphate. TCP use as a gasoline additive as well as regular end-uses as a plasticizer were strong. Engine cleaner business was also in the tar acid picture for petroleum cresylics, domestic coaltar acid, and imported ADF material.

Phenol moved at the same pace. Supplies were ample for natural and synthetic material. Natural grades were moving a bit better than synthetic, but recent interest has picked up for the latter. Napthalene was still slow for domestic producers and importers of hot-pressed. Pyridin continued soft. The light oils were relatively unchanged. Benzol was a bit on the easy side. Toluol was short among coaltar producers, due to nitration needs. Xylol was about balanced with most consumers getting what they required. More demand could be handled in creosote.

Anthracene and carbazole were not too active. Demand for anthraquinone was steady, but less than it was a few months ago. Monochlorobenzene was slow, however, showing a slight amount of life. Phthalic anhydride moved at a steady pace. Supplies were adequate for the current call. Styrene monomer moved at a fair pace, but reduced demands from rubber and the failure of a strong build-up from polystyrene plastics was disappointed.

Operations in the steel industry during the week ending November 28 were scheduled to be at 87.6 percent of theoretical capacity, according to American Iron and Steel Institute figures. This was equivalent to 1,974,000 tons of ingots and castings for the week, compared with 2,044,000 tons the prior week, 2,132,000 tons one month ago, and 2,203,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—Prices remained firm in a market which was in relatively easy supply, compared with the days of strong buying a few months back. Producers still moved most of their output without any trouble. A slight amount of inventory was available at the end of each month. Stocks have not built up to the point where they are a real problem to producers. Most sources felt that the current status would hold true for the rest of the year in the benzol market.

Reduced demands from such outlets as the rubber industry, dyestuffs, insecticides and intermediates, plus heavy buying from consumers all year long, have resulted in the present easier trend for this aromatic. Further, steel operations have kept up to a high level throughout most of the year, especially during the first quarter when several weekly production records were set. All added to an improved supply and reduced fear of shortage on the part of consumers.

Creosote—Demand was not quite as strong as some sources would like to see. But, a good volume of material kept moving at a steady pace. Most suppliers could handle more business than there is around. Prices were firm at previously established levels.

Cresols—Activity for these tar acids was fairly good. Sales for some of the grades which had not been moving as well as other fractions have picked up lately and tightened up the entire picture. Metapara isomers were in tight supply due to consistent demand from tricresyl phosphate makers. Orthocresol had been in a relatively long inventory position, but the bulk of those stocks have been cut down. Ortho seems to be moving well to current business. Cresylic resins have accounted for a good volume of the tar acids moving. Prices held firm at former quotations. No revisions were anticipated now.

Cresylic Acid—Producers reported that sales of this tar have been relatively good. Demand from cresylic resins has held up nicely. A good deal of domestic and imported acid was consumed in aircraft engine cleaners. Demand for fractions of coaltar acid containing more meta xylenol was strong. Some of these grades were in tight supply due to the sustained buying interest. A few grades of petroleum cresylic acid were short due to the call from engine cleaners. Prices of domestic acids were firm at old levels.

ADF cresylic acid moved in relatively good volume to cresylic resins for use in phenolic resins. One source reporting quite good activity, was reasonably optimistic about the future, adding that the only drawback to forward buying seemed to be in lines connected to automobile end-use. The current surplus of cars has temporarily eased up production of connected products, reducing demand for cresylics used in their manufacture. Calls from outlets in the electrical business were steady and promising, it was added. Price schedules of ADF acid were firm at the range of 75c. to 90c. per gallon, depending upon quantity. A source stated that quotations on the basis of 75c. were being made through June 1954.

Naphthalene—No significant pickup in buying has been noted in the market for crude material. Domestic producers continued to move a fair amount of 78-degree naphthalene to contract customers. Expanded production facilities were capable of handling a lot more business than there was.

Increased phthalic anhydride production was expected to improve conditions for naphthalene in the long run. But the present question was whether or not demand for phthalic would expand as rapidly as production. Many sources took the negative view. Phthalic has been moving fairly well, but not fast enough to cut down naphthalene inventories. No real change in the picture was anticipated in December.

Importers said that crude hot-pressed material was still very quiet. Quotations were still at the 3¼c. to 3½c. per pound range.

Phenol — There were no significant changes in the picture of this market. Some sources reported that natural material was moving a little better than synthetic phenol. It was felt that the price differential was a consideration. Producers of synthetic grades did report a slight pickup in activity in recent weeks.

Buying from phenolic resins has not been especially heavy, but a steady level of activity in the resin market was looked to as ample reason to expect reasonable sales of phenol. It was added that some of the inventories accumulated in the summer were probably being reduced be-

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Nonylphenol, 3¼c. per lb.
Octylphenol, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 28, 1952
114.59	114.59	114.61	113.51

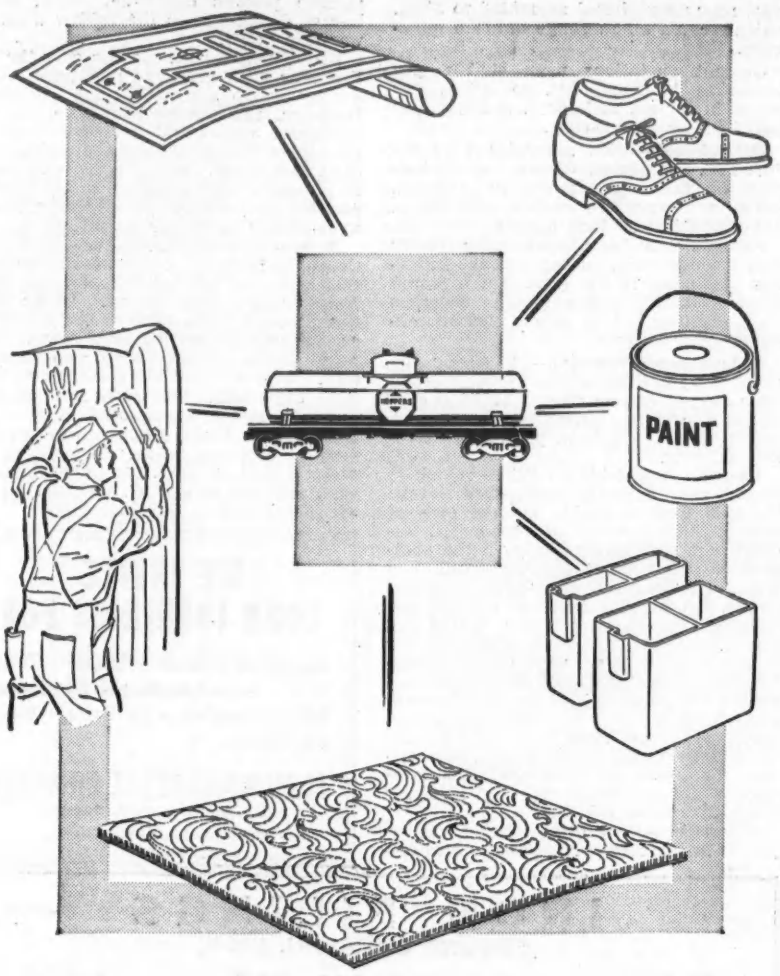
(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending November 28, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	923,313
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	33,471,181
Benzol	gals.	3,192,026
Coaltar	gals.	14,641,111
Creosote oil	gals.	817,792
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,255,522
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	23,742
Toluol	gals.	627,853
Xylol	gals.	167,515

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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fore the end of the year. Phenol supplies were ample.

Pyridin—There has not been any sign of a significant pickup in demand for refined material. Soft market conditions have prevailed for this tar base for several months. Some of the reduced demands were a result of discontinued uses. However, most of the drop in buying interest was felt as a result of the end of a long period of shortage during which consumers bought heavily.

Price schedules have held firmly to former listings. A continual search for new end-uses of 2-degree material was going on. Most producers felt that a good market outlet was bound to develop sooner or later from these investigations.

Toluol—There was very little change in the current tight supply of this light oil. Government requirements of nitration material have been sustained at a high level for November and were expected to remain the same for December. Thus, 70 percent of coaltar production was moving to the arsenals for TNT. Whether that figure will be cut by defense requirements during the first quarter of next year was not clear.

Many producers expressed hope that government needs would be tapered off as stockpile goals are approached rather than an abrupt cut in toluol purchases. It was felt that industrial demand was not sufficient to take care of the high production levels of toluol being produced now. Many consumers who have found that supplies were tight switched to other solvents a substitute during the shortage. If the overall market for toluol were to loosen up, and there were such indications in petroleum material, it was felt that it would take a little time for producers to rebuild their market for industrial consumption.

Xylol—There was no significant change in the market for this aromatic. Consumers were generally able to get enough material for their own immediate use. Producers did not find it too difficult to move their production, either. There were some localized tight spots, but the complete picture was closer to a balance. Prices remained firm and unchanged.

Intermediates

Anthracene—There was not too much activity in this market. Demand was spotty, a source indicated. Prices were steady at previously established levels. Supplies were good.

Anthranilic Acid—There was some demand from dyestuffs, but buying was fairly spotty. Supplies were adequate to meet consumer needs. Prices were steady. Current quotations were at $1.21 per pound.

Anthraquinone — There were no real changes in the market for this material. Demand was relatively steady. Buying from dyestuffs fell off in the past several weeks as the general level of textiles slowed down. Supplies were adequate to meet the immediate needs of consumers. Prices have held to previous quotations.

Carbazole — Demand for this product was not particularly noteworthy. Occasional orders came in, but activity here was generally fairly quiet, a source said. Supplies were adequate to take care of the immediate needs of consumers. Prices have held to former listings. Current quotations were at $1.05 per pound in ton lots, for the 97 percent material.

Isonicotinic Acid—A fair amount of this tar base derivative was moving to isoniazid makers. A source said that it was just going along keeping the pipe lines filled. Business was no where near the frenzied pace that the TB drug started out at. However, the market seems to be seeking its own level.

Some producers of the drug were buying the methyl ester to eliminate a step in the process. An equal number of makers did not find it feasible to use methyl isonicotinate and kept to use of the acid. Hence, the acid and the methyl ester of the acid were moving at comparatively the same pace. Prices have held steady at old listings.

Metachloroanilin—There was nothing noteworthy about the pace of activity in this market. Demand was reported to be in a normal state. Supplies were adequate for the number of calls received. Prices were steady at previous quotations. It was added that this market never has been a large volume item. But, what buying interest there was, came largely from dyestuffs.

Monochlorobenzene — Activity in this market continued relatively quiet. Demand for mono has been slow through most of the year because of the inactivity for insecticides. A slight rise in sales of mono has been reported in recent weeks due to some DDT production. However, the overall production rate of DDT would have to pick up substantially before any

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real results were felt in this market. Mono prices held firmly to previous listings.

Nonylphenol—A reduction in the price of octylphenol precipitated a similar move in quotations of this material. The decrease for nonylphenol amounted to 3¼c., which created a new range in drum quantities.

Current quotations were at 29c. per pound in tankcars, 30c. to 30¾c. per pound in carlots, and 30½c. to 31¾c. per pound in less than carlots.

Octylphenol—Price schedules were reduced 3c. per pound. Current quotations were at 22¾c. per pound in tankcars, 23¾c. per pound in carlots, and 24¼c. per pound in less than carlots.

Demand has been holding up pretty well a source said, adding that the reduction was made in the hope that it would stimulate a little more buying. Supplies were adequate to take care of current consumer requirements.

Orthodichlorobenzene — A strong demand for this chlorinated hydrocarbon from aircraft engine cleaner business continued to hold the market in short supply. Prices remained firm at previously established levels.

Phthalic Anhydride — Prices remained steady at previously established levels. Supplies were available to take care of any additional needs of consumers. Increased production has relieved the pressure of shortages in this market in two ways. First, by fulfilling consumer requirements. Second, by relieving tension and showing buyers that there would be enough material around when they needed it. The number of calls fell off when buying for hedging purposes became unnecessary. Demand came down closer to consumption levels.

A fairly steady pace was set by buying for alkyd resins and plasticizers. The volume for alkyds has been good, but plasticizers did not build up very high for the paint season this fall.

Piperidine—Very little activity was reported in this market. Prices held to former quotations. Supplies were ample enough to handle a greater demand.

Styrene—Demand for monomer was not found to be as high as it had been in previous years. It was felt that sales for polystyrene plastics could be better. Some loss of demand from the rubber industry was also noted.

Use of polystyrene plastics over the entire year were high and still represented a very active market for the monomer. However, the expected buildup for the Christmas season did not materialize to the extent that producers of this intermediate had hoped. The market was expected to remain evenly balanced at its current position for the next several weeks. Prices were steady at former quotations.

Xylenols—Supplies of the meta fraction have been tight. Producers reported that calls for tar acids containing meta fraction have been heavy. Other fractions, except meta, were in adequate supply to meet the need of consumers. Supplies of the crystals were also satisfactory. Prices have remained unchanged from old levels. The meta fraction over a 7° C. range was quoted at 90c. per gallon in tankcars, while other fractions were at 85c. per gallon. The 45°-47° C. crystals held at 19.9c. per pound in tankcars, and the 56°-58° C. material was at 30c. per pound in l.c.l. quantities.

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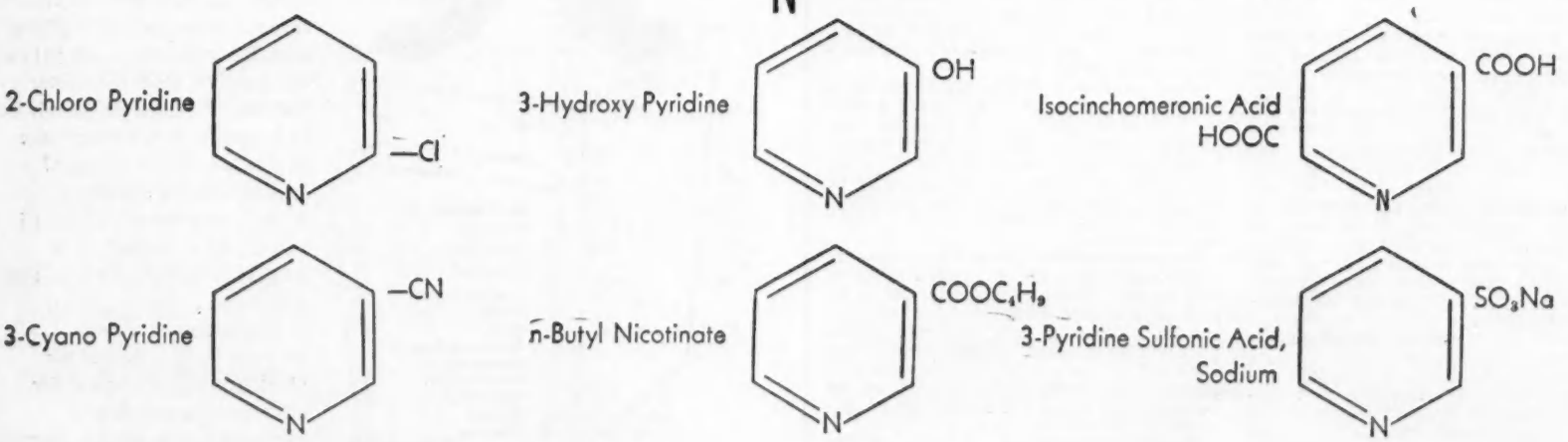

Requests for samples and technical data sheets should be addressed on company letterhead to: Dept. 10, New Product Development, Nepera Chemical Co., Inc., Yonkers 2, N.Y.

Pittsburgh Coke Sales Mgr.

Duncan J. MacLennan has been appointed sales manager of the plasticizer division, Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. MacLennan had been sales representative of the division in the New England area. At the same time, the company announced that James F. Hall, jr., has been appointed sales representative for the plasticizer division in the Pittsburgh area.

Penn. Industrial Merger With Falk Backed by Holders

The merger of Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation and Pennsylvania Falk Chemical Company has been approved by the stockholders of both companies on October 31, 1953. The merged companies will continue operation under the name Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation. Louis J. Reizenstein, formerly president of Pennsylvania Falk, and J. R. Moore, president of Harwick Standard Chemical Company, have been elected directors.

At present Pennsylvania Industrial is expanding its sales operations. In this connection, offices have been opened in the News Building, 220 East 42nd street, New York, and at 600 South Michigan avenue, Chicago, to serve users of "Picco" products in the New York and Chicago areas.

National Fertilizer Ass'n Chooses Bennett, Meeken

Richard E. Bennett, president of Farm Fertilizers, Inc., South Omaha, Nebr., and Walter E. Meeken, vice-president of Consolidated Rendering Company, Boston, were named to the board of directors of the National Fertilizer Association during its annual fall meeting in Atlanta, Ga., November 16 through 18. Both appointments were made by the board of directors to fill unexpired terms.

Mr. Bennett is a director from the district which includes the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado. Mr. Meeken is a director-at-large. Terms of both men will extend until June, 1954, when the annual elections will be held.

Gen'l Aniline Adds Hessel

Dr. Frederick A. Hessel has joined the commercial development department of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, as commercial research manager. He will be responsible for market surveys and technical-economic evaluations of new products handled by the department. Until joining General Aniline, Dr. Hessel had been President of Montclair Research Corporation. He had previously done research work for Vacuum Oil Company.

Larvacide Products Appoints

Larvacide Products, Inc., New York, has appointed Grant Oliver technical sales representative on the Pacific coast for its full line of soil fumigants, industrial fumigants and agricultural specialties. Mr. Oliver was formerly with Prior Products Company, Dallas, Tex. He will be associated with George Marks, the company's present representative, and will have his headquarters at E. S. Browning Company, 1515 Third street, San Francisco.

Fulton Bag's New Plant Completed

The completion of a new finishing plant at Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills in Atlanta, Ga., has been announced. The plant, which will double present finishing production capacity, is located directly south of the company's original bleachery and finishing center.

Acetate Dyeing Technic Developed by Maupai Co.

F. P. Maupai Dyeing Company, West New York, N. J., has announced the development of a new dyeing technic for acetate. Under development for over two years, the new technic is reported to offer gas and light fastness for acetate which in some instances is comparable to that secured through the solution-dyed acetate process for many colors.

The new process is said to give twice the fastness to gas and three times the fastness to light as compared with ordinary acetate dyeing technics with 3 percent gas inhibitors added. The new process embodies the use of Eastman gas and lightfast dyes known in the trade as the GLF series.

Trade Briefs

Engineering Corporation of America, New York, has appointed C. H. Nichols head of its chemical engineering process design division.

Dwight H. Rollins, of the Sylvania division of American Viscose Corporation, Philadelphia, has been transferred to the New York sales office.

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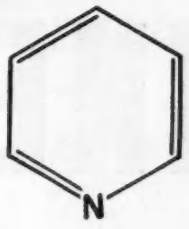

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5%	114.4
End Point	115.5
Range	1.5
Specific Gravity at 15.5/15.5°C	0.988
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Water, %	0.1

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

There were no price changes reported in this market last week. The holiday in the latter part of the week served to limit business activity. The alcohol market was quiet following the price reductions of the previous week. The position of the fermentation producers was said to be strengthened by the declining trend in blackstrap molasses prices. With stock food mixers buying less molasses, blackstrap producers should be f[illegible] to turn to fermentation alcohol ma[illegible]rs in order to sell a greater share [illegible] output, it was said.

Acetone was reported to be moving at good levels considering the overall strength of industrial activity. The rayon and cellophane industries were noted to be consuming substantial quantities of acetone. Explosives manufacture, while accounting for some acetone, was not considered to constitute much of a demand in the current market. Acetone prices were quite firm. Ethyleneglycol was in a soft statistical position, according to reports heard in the trade. Prices were on the soft side, but remained unchanged. There has not been a change in ethyleneglycol prices in almost three years, and some observers thought it might be in the offing in view of the slackened demand.

Demand for glycerin continued at steady levels. Consumption of some refined grades was noted to have undergone its usual seasonal increase in cosmetics, perfumes and related consumer items. Crude prices were quite firm and the trend was upward. Munitions manufacture was not a very large factor in the overall consumption pattern. Supplies were ample for current inquiry although stocks were somewhat lower than formerly.

Pentaerythritol continued to move at good levels. Prices were quite firm and expected to hold for the immediate future. Manufacturers of PE contended that the current supply—demand situation was about in balance. Butanol and other lacquer solvents were reported to be in fair demand. Supplies were adequate in all cases with the exception of fermentation ample which were in tight supply as a result of the curtailment in fermentation operations. Demand for methylisobutyl ketone and methylisobutyl carbinol was reported to be holding up well in view of the general decline in solvent consumption. The decline in automobile production has been reflected to some degree in the decreased demand for lacquer solvents. Synthetic methanol was in fair to good demand. The warm weather, to date, has had a detrimental effect on the consumption of synthetic methanol in antifreeze but the wide diversity of uses enjoyed by this product has taken up some of the slack, it was said.

Acetone—Demand for acetone was reported to be moving at good levels, generally speaking. Takings by the rayon industry have been substantial, according to reports, despite the rise in consumption of other synthetic fibers. Consumption of cellophane was reported to be in good volume, similarly affected acetone use. Use of acetone in explosives manufacture was not as great as previous, according to some trade sources, but, at any rate, this has never been a dominant factor in the end use pattern for acetone. Acetone supplies were in good shape and were expected to continue ample. Next year should see overall acetone production boosted when phenol-cumene plants come "on stream,' it was said.

Prices on acetone remained steady and were expected to hold firm for the balance of the year.

Alcohol—The market was quiet last week following the price reduction of the week previous. Most observers foresee continued stability in alcohol prices for the balance of the year. Consumption of alcohol, meanwhile, was running at fairly good levels, on the whole. With the coming on stream of new synthetic alcohol production facilities just recently, competition between producers of synthetic was due to become more intensive in a market where heretofore, the competition was principally between synthetic and fermentation producers. With blackstrap molasses showing continued weakness, pricewise the position of fermentation alcohol producers was strengthened by the trend toward lower molasses prices. Producers of blackstrap molasses, notably Cuba, have geen endeavoring to up the consumption of blackstrap in cattle feeds. Cattle feeds have not be moving in any great volume and as a result, molasses consumption for this purpose has been less than hoped for. All this may help to put fermentation alcohol producers into a better bargaining position for the 1954 blackstrap yield, it was noted.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 28, 1952
88.50	88.50	88.49	91.75

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Butanol—Demand for this lacquer material was reported to be generally fair. Supplies of both fermentation and synthetic butanol were adequate for current inquiry. Prices were unchanged. There was expectation on the part of some trade sources of a possible decline in butanol prices. With blackstrap molasses prices on the downgrade, producers of fermentation butanol may be in a better position to go along with any price reductions in the synthetic. Production capacity for synthetic butanol was upped earlier this year when new facilities came "on stream."

A by product of fermentation process butanol has been acetone. The completion of phenol-cumene process plants, in which process acetone is a by-product, was expected to have some effect on overall acetone consumption from other sources.

Castor Oil—Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	4,701,000	1,638,000
Previous week	58,050	926,000
Corresponding week, 1952	3,157,350	1,154,600
Total this year	104,370,600	109,054,900
Corresponding period, 1952	110,400,500	69,915,150

Ethyleneglycol—Demand for ethyleneglycol was fair, at best. The consequences of overproduction have caught up with most producers. As a result, production schedules have been cut back in an effort to reduce inventories. With permanent type antifreeze manufacture consuming the greatest share of glycol production, producers of the glycol have suffered to some degree, as a result of the warm weather, to date. Despite efforts on the part of glycol producers to induce wholesalers and retailers alike to build up heavy antifreeze inventories, human nature being what it is, demand really does not start to move until the cold weather definitely commences. Consumption of the glycol in the next month, therefore, should increase, unless the weather remains warm.

Consumption of ethyleneglycol in other directions, such as in the manufacture of ethylene dichloride and ethanolamines, continues fair. Prices on ethyleneglycol were noticeably soft although unchanged. There was some expectation of a break in glycol prices in the not too distant future, however, since prices have held at current levels for almost three years.

Glycerin—Demand for refined grades of glycerin continued at steady levels, for the most part. The approaching Christmas season has stepped up the consumption of glycerin in various industries most affected by the increase in consumer buying. Munitions manufacture continued to account for a significant proportion of production but was not a dominant factor in the overall consumption picture. Supplies of glycerin were generally adequate for current requirements and expected to continue ample. Prices on crude were quite firm, reflecting the steady statistical position of the crude. Producers expect demand for glycerin to continue well into the first quarter of next year, judging by current indications. Prices on refined glycerin were firm and expected to hold for the immediate future.

Glycerin stocks at the end of September totaled 54,856,000 pounds (all grades) compared to the 55,246,000 pounds on hand at the end of August and the 42,200,000 pounds on hand at the end of September last year. Production of crude glycerin in September totaled 18,471,000 pounds compared to 16,707,000 pounds produced in August, 1953, and 15,664,000 pounds produced during September last year. The cumulative total for the January-September period this year amount-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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ed to 161,239,000 pounds compared to 136,631,000 pounds produced during the corresponding period in 1952.

Imports of glycerin totaled 1,804,000 pounds in September compared to 2,488,000 pounds landed in August and 1,715,000 pounds during September last year. Exports in September amounted to 365,000 pounds compared to 294,000 in August and 338,000 pounds during September, 1952. The cumulative total on exports for the January-September period this year aggregated 2,875,000 pounds compared to 7,648,000 pounds exported during the corresponding period in 1952.

Methanol—Demand for synthetic methanol was said to be moving at generally fair levels. Demand for anti-freeze uses has been curtailed somewhat, as a result of the warm weather to date. Supplies were adequate for current requirements and expected to continue in the future. Prices were steady.

Demand for natural methanol was only fair. Production of virtually all natural methanol goes into denaturing ethyl alcohol. The amount of alcohol denatured has been less than in previous months with a resultant letdown in natural methanol consumption. Prices were steady and without change.

The Department of Commerce announced that production of natural methanol amounted to 139,000 gallons in September, 1953, compared to 165,000 gallons in August and 228,000 gallons during September last year.

Milk Powder—The market in non-fat dry milk powder was steady. Demand was mostly fair with offerings adequate. Production was reportedly on the increase with a larger volume being sold to the CCC. Purchases by the CCC from November 12 to 18, inclusive, totaled 4,128,261 pounds of spray process at 16c. Purchase of roller dried milk powder amounted to 407,565 pounds at 14c. Total purchases to date since April 1, 1953, aggregated 307,857,565 pounds of spray dried milk powder and 76,856,225 pounds of roller processed.

The market in dry whole milk powder was unsettled. Demand was irregular with offerings ample for current inquiry.

Molasses—Feed molasses prices continued unchanged at most points during the week ended November 24, 1953. New Orleans price for cane blackstrap was 9½-10 cents per gallon (mostly 9¾ cents) with many reports of increased demand in that area. East coast demand for cane blackstrap also improved and was generally good to moderate. No change in market conditions is reported for midwest and west coast areas. The price for citrus molasses at Auburndale, Florida, was $12-$15 per ton. Supplies at that point were adequate to limited. Overall molasses supply situation continues adequate for present demand.

Of the 169,000,000 gallons of 1953 Cuban blackstrap sold for export, all but 38,300,000 gallons had been shipped as of November 1, 1953, according to Embassy reports. The bulk of these shipments was made to U. S. buyers. As of same date 114,700,000 gallons of blackstrap had been set aside by the Cuban government for domestic usage. As of November 15, 1953, approximately 90,000,000 gallons had been used locally, 67,000,000 of which was used in the production of absolute alcohol. During 1952, blackstrap set-aside for do-

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mestic use in Cuba amounted to 110,000,000 gallons, of which 96,000,000 were finally utilized.

Pentaerythritol—Demand for pentaerythritol continued at steady levels. Prices remained unchanged and were expected to hold in the immediate future. Consumption of pentaerythritol in the protective coating industry was moving at fair to good levels. Manufacturers of PE generally maintain that the current supply-demand situation was about in balance although the development of an oversupply was thought to be possible, in coming months, in view of the expansion in production.

Government consumption of pentaerythritol in the manufacture of explosives has not been much of a factor in the overall consumption total. The growth in demand for PE for use in the manufacture of alkyd resins and rosin esters has been great but production of these items has been seasonally slow, according to trade sources. This situation has, of course, had effect on PE consumption. With the possibility of a rise in glycerin prices in the future, if the crude market continues as firm as heretofore, producers of pentaerythritol foresee a sustained demand for this polyol, in the manufacture of protective coatings materials.

Silver Nitrate—The Department of Commerce reported that production of silver nitrate ($AgNO_3$) amounted to 5,061,000 grams of 100 percent material in September, 1953, compared to 5,092,000 ounces in August and 5,247,000 ounces produced during September, last year.

Franz Euler Becomes Foreign Trade Consultant

Franz Euler, former vice-president and director of sales of Merck (North America) Inc., has announced the establishment of offices as a foreign trade consultant with headquarters at 132 Nassau street, New York.

Mr. Euler organized Merck's foreign operations and directed its sales growth during a period when exports increased from $2,000,000 to approximately $25,000,000 annually. During this time, he visited nearly every overseas market and made repeated trips to more important ones. In his new capacity, Mr. Euler plans to aid both large and small manufacturers in organizing and developing their own exporting operations. He will also offer counsel to established exporting firms on drug and chemical marketing problems and guidance on financing transactions in those areas where trade would otherwise be blocked by dollar exchange shortages.

Schenley Laboratories Signs Accord With Brazilian Firm

Schenley Laboratories has concluded a long-term licensing agreement with Laboratories Moura Brasil-Orland Rangel, S. A., Rio de Janeiro. Under the terms of the pact, the complete line of Schenley non-antibiotic specialty products will be manufactured and distributed in Brazil by the Rio de Janeiro concern. Schenley's antibiotics have been packaged and distributed in Brazil for several years by another concern.

Smith in Commerce Post

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks administered the oath of office last week to Marshall M. Smith as deputy assistant Secretary of Commerce for international affairs. Mr. Smith will serve under assistant Secretary of Commerce Samuel W. Anderson. Mr. Smith joined the Commerce department's mobilization effort on a WOC basis as director of the machinery division of the office of domestic commerce in November, 1950.

ACS Group to Hear Tainter

Dr. Maurice L. Tainter, director of the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, Rensselaer, N. Y., will speak before the Metropolitan-Long Island sub section of the New York section of the American Chemical Society on December 4, 1953. The topic of Dr. Tainter's talk will be "Our Golden Age." The meeting will be held in the Granada hotel, Brooklyn, N. Y., and members and guests are invited.

Trade Briefs

The National Fund for Medical Education has called on drug and pharmaceutical companies to help the nation's medical schools in their current financial crisis.

E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, a division of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has named Harry W. Wilkinson manager of professional products.

Terramycin Plant Planned For Philippines by Pfizer

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has revealed plans for establishment of a plant in the Philippine Islands for fabricating dosage forms of terramycin and other pharmaceuticals. The plans were announced at a recent dinner in New York at which Pfizer received the first annual goodwill award of the Filipino Youth Organization of New York.

The award was presented to Pfizer for "outstanding leadership in the field of human relations in industry and for showing the Filipino employees of the company an example of commendable and wholehearted understanding between the peoples of America and the Philippines."

Heyden Opens New Office

Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, has opened a sales office in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the Paramount Building, 920 East McMillan street and I. H. Risch has been appointed manager. Mr. Risch, who has been associated with Heyden since 1947, previously was assigned to Heyden's Chicago branch office.

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Research Losses Laid To Poor Communications

Big money can be lost faster and less conspicuously in research than in any other department of the business, Dr. Lauren B. Hitchcock, New York research and management consultant, told a recent meeting of the New York section of the Institute of Food Technologists.

"Communication between the scientific director and the non-technical executive is the primary difficulty" he stated. "Different language, backgrounds and attitudes are at the root of a problem which is still critical in many corporations, but often disguised by the efforts of each to stimulate familiarity with the other's domain.

"The problem has been solved in our most successful companies," Dr. Hitchcock continued, "either by having technically-trained executives, or by hiring an interpreter, called a vice-president in charge of research."

He pointed out that the repeal of the excess profits tax on January 1 "makes imperative more value for the research dollar, a deductible expense." Stressing that the research worker must know what the company needs and will support, he felt that "this requires two-way communications between people speaking different languages and usually miles apart both geographically and on the organization chart."

Allied Laboratories Elects McKee Its New President

J. L. McKee has been elected president of Allied Laboratories, Inc., Kansas City, Mo. Mr. McKee joined Allied in 1934 as assistant secretary, assistant treasurer and controller. He became a member of the board in 1945 and was elected executive vice-president and treasurer in 1952.

Kenneth F. Valentine, president of Pitman-Moore Company, a division of Allied, has been elected executive vice-president of Allied Laboratories. He became a member of the board in 1947. Mr. Valentine will continue as head of Pitman-Moore. Dr. E. A. Cahill, retiring president, has become chairman of the board.

AACP Offers Career Brochure

The American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy has prepared a 33-page booklet entitled, "Shall I Study Pharmacy?" The booklet has been designed to instruct prospective students of pharmacy on the nature of the profession, as well as the opportunities that the field offers. It lists the names and addresses of member and accredited colleges of pharmacy. Initial distribution of the brochure will reach national and state organizations, secondary schools and junior colleges. A sample copy and price list can be obtained from R. A. Deno, College of Pharmacy, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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Armour Purchasing Director

John M. Hoerner has been appointed to the newly created position of chemical division director of purchases and sales of Armour & Co., Chicago. Mr. Hoerner was previously associated with Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, where he started as a chemist and became chemical product sales manager. At Armour, Mr. Hoerner will direct raw material purchases and the sale of chemical products including fatty acids and derivatives and industrial oils.

AEC Industrial Medicine Fellowships Are Offered

Eight fellowships in industrial medicine will be offered by the Atomic Energy Commission for the 1954-1955 academic year. The fellowship program, begun by the AEC four years ago, is designed to provide advanced training and on-the-job experience for men and women physicians in the field of industrial medicine, particularly in relation to the atomic energy industry.

The fellowships are open to United States citizens who hold M.D. degrees from approved medical schools, and who have had at least one year of internship. In exceptional cases, equivalent experience may be accepted in lieu of the internship requirement. Successful candidates must be investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and approved by the AEC before receiving fellowships.

Applications for 1954-55 fellowships should be submitted by January 1, 1954, to Dr. Harry A. Blair, AEC Fellowships in Industrial Medicine, Atomic Energy Project, University of Rochester, School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester, N. Y.

MCA Publishes Chapter 10 Of Its Air Pollution Manual

The Manufacturing Chemists' Association has announced the publication of chapter 10 of its "Air Pollution Abatement Manual." This installment, prepared by R. J. Jenny of American Cyanamid Company, deals with gas and vapor abatement.

In the early sections of the chapter, methods of abatement of gases and vapors are treated. Some of these are:—Waste dispersal by the use of stacks; employing absorbers or scrubbers which, in effect, soak up the gas or vapor; incineration; catalytic combustion, and adsorption. The new part of the publication describes, and illustrates with cutaway drawings, several of the fundametals involved in such abatement devices as packed towers and plate towers.

The booklet is available at the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Woodward Building, 15th and H streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. The charge is 60 cents, including postage.

Glycerin Bulletin Made Available

The versatility of glycerin as an ingredient in commercial formulations is the subject of a new bulletin published by the Glycerine Producers' Association, 295 Madison avenue, New York 17. The booklet discusses six properties of glycerin and shows how manufacturers have put these properties to work in new products.

Glycerin's functions as an emollient in a new calamine lotion, as the humectant in a new eye lotion base, as a vehicle for a new tonic for anemia, as a demulcent in a new detergent areosol used to lessen respiratory difficulties of infants, as a solvent for a new digitalis injection, and as a plasticizer in a new sausage casing are detailed. Copies are available from the association.

Sodium Lauryl Sulphate Being Offered by Aceto

Aceto Chemical Company, Flushing, N. Y., recently added sodium lauryl sulphate to its line of cosmetic and pharmaceutical raw materials. The material is available under the trade name "Solasol."

This product, made from specially distilled lauryl alcohol, has been specifically designed for use by manufacturers of shampoos, toothpastes, ointments, and other cosmetic and pharmaceutical products. Samples and technical bulletins are available upon request.

Atlas Powder Co. Starts Work on New Headquarters

Atlas Powder Company's president, Ralph K. Gottshall, broke ground last week for the firm's new administrative headquarters, to be located on a 45-acre tract at the intersection of Concord pike and New Murphy road, Wilmington, Del.

The structure, which will cost about $2,700,000, is scheduled for completion early in 1955. It will house Atlas Powder's present 400 general office employees and allow for a fifty percent future expansion in administrative staff.

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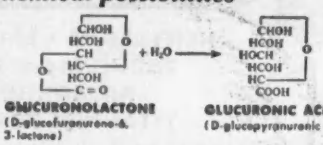

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Chemical Industry '53 Investment Will Rise

—*Continued from page 7*

our customers, and we must continue to find new ones."

Transfer of administrative jurisdiction over the antidumping act from the Treasury Department to the Tariff Commission was urged by Richard F. Hansen, assistant secretary, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. He also called for an amendment to the act to provide for countervailing duties in cases of exchange dumping, which is not covered by the measure.

Mr. Hansen pointed out that there are three main weaknesses in the antidumping act of 1921. For one thing, he said, the Secretary of the Treasury is not required to make public any of the facts found by him in his investigation of suspected dumping, but only his ultimate conclusion of "dumping."

Imposing Special Dumping Duty

The imposition of the special dumping duty, he went on, is contingent upon a finding by the secretary that a domestic industry is being or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established. Finally, he said, the Tariff Commission, rather than the Treasury Department, should make the investigations and findings of dumping.

Frank L. Linton, allied comptroller, told the depreciation panel that write-off policies must be geared, both by management and government, to the encouragement of capital formulation, stimulating investment in new plant or modernization to insure vigorous goods activity.

C. R. Fay, comptroller of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., said that the businessman "must translate his 'accounting' dollars into 'business' dollars in this inflationary period to make a realistic adjustment based on current replacement costs." George W. Schwarz, vice-president and treasurer of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., discussed "direct costing of depreciation" and touched on significant differences between books and tax returns and related tax offsets.

Problems in Integrating Research

Speaking before the panel on integration of research, Dr. Clifford Rassweiler, vice-chairman of Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, indicated that the two basic problems in this field are:—(1) The difference in thinking habits of scientists and businessmen, and (2) difficulties in assigning responsibility and authority for planning and action involved in commercializing research results.

To bridge the gap between scientific and business thinking, Dr. Rassweiler declared, "industry needs to find and develop businessmen who can think about technical matters as a scientist thinks and research men who can think about business matters as a businessmen thinks. Such men are rare. One of the great problems of integrating research into corporate planning is finding and training such men and putting them into positions where they can have maximum usefulness in bridging the gap between the business and the technical sides of a corporation's activity."

To solve the second major problem, he continued, "a company must organize to properly handle the staff function of getting the necessary action from the various line organizations necessary for commercialization planning and action. If the research director is to be responsible for this function, it must be recognized that

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he carries both line and staff responsibility and that he can only perform the staff function if the executive officer responsible for both sales and production makes it clear to his subordinates that he personally desires cooperation of the suggestions made for commercialization action.

"Frequently," he added, "it may be better to organize this staff responsibility for coordinating and stimulating commercialization as a separate function rather than asking the research director to wear 'two hats.'"

Dr. Fred Olsen, vice-president in charge of research and development, Olin Industries, Inc., East Alton, Ill., stressed the importance of a strong commercial attitude towards industrial research. However, he pointed out that a progressive firm will devote some part of its research effort to basic research, which he defined as "those scientific studies from which we expect to obtain a knowledge of the fundamental science underlying the technology upon which the corporate effort is built."

Olin's Basic Research Allotment

He indicated that Olin figures 10 percent as the basic studies share of the company's total research effort, though, he added, "at the present time we are not quite as high as 10 percent in our expenditures for basic research."

"MCA is one trade association dedicated to the prosecution of constructive activities on behalf of the chemical industry which in no wise seeks to avoid the consequences of competition, price and otherwise," Henry H. Fowler, former director of the Office of Defense Mobilization and now association counsel, stated in moderating the pricing panel.

"American business," he continued, generally joins the public in support of a federal antitrust policy and any political party in power or likely to come to power in the near future will seek a vigorous enforcement."

Annual Chemical Wage

Discussing the annual wage in the panel on new phases in personnel management, Milton M. Olander, industrial relations director, Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, pointed to the difficulties encountered in the chemical industry in stabilizing employment. "The annual wage," he stressed, "can be given most easily where it is least needed and it is most difficult to give where it is most needed." Francis J. O'Connell, Allied's industrial relations director, underscored the need for job evaluation surveys on a large scale to improve workers satisfaction among white collar personnel.

Earle E. Langeland, vice-president, American Maize-Products Company, Roby, Ind., pointed out that, in most instances, process and equipment development far outweighs workers productivity as a cost-cutting factor. He warned, however, that this is no more than a generalization, that each segment of the chemical industry must carefully evaluate its own particular situation as regards relative importance of worker and technological cost in its operations.

Plant Maintenance Discussed

Plant design with maintenance problems in mind; good records; the careful selection and training of skilled personnel, and stress on preventive work rather than repair were outlined as the essentials of a good maintenance program in a panel on that subject. Speakers were F. S. Culow, vice-president, Shell Oil Company, New York; W. H. Kelley, vice-president, Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, and Rothe Weigel, president, Victor Chemical Works, Chicago.

Trade Briefs

Cecil E. Dent has been named sales representative for Schenley Laboratories, Inc., Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Bjorksten Research Laboratories, Chicago, has added Miss Betty Ann Harker as a technical editor and Miss Elizabeth Bergenn as a research worker.

R. A. Knight has been named assistant sales manager of the equipment division of National Research Corporation, Cambridge, Mass.

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AMMONIUM ICHTHOSULFONATE—5 dms, Alltransport Inc, London
ANGELICA ROOT—10 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hamburg
20 bgs, Produce Brokers, Hamburg
ANILIN DYES—59 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
10 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
16 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
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32 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Rotterdam
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1,226 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Antofagasta
413 bgs, Mallendo
OXIDE—506 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
REGULUS—97 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
94 cks, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—557 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
152 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Sudan
30 bgs, Chase National Bank, Port Sudan
608 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
354 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
254 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
148 bgs, Port Sudan
ARROWROOT—8,835 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, St Vincent
ASBESTOS FIBER—4,300 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, Lourenco Marques
1,440 bgs, Beira
800 bgs, Keasby-Mattison, Beira
452 bgs, Mombasa
4,000 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, Lourenco Marques
744 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Durban
BAY OIL—2 dms, Polak & Schwartz, Dominica
2 dms, George Lueders & Co, Dominica
BEESWAX—191 blks, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Assab
128 blks, African Produce Trading Corp, Assab
23 bgs, John Holt & Co, Port Au Prince
14 bbls, Cap Haitien
74 bgs, Scott & Bowne, Dar es Salaam
19 bgs, H H Pike, Havana
150 bgs, R Kuenen, Dar es Salaam
100 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rio de Janeiro
227 blks, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Lisbon
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BISMUTH—77 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
49 bxs, American Metal Co, Tampico
BONEMEAL—765 bgs, Elbert & Co, Buenos Aires
CADMIUM—1 cs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
CALCIUM LACTATE—35 cks, J M Baird Co, Copenhagen
CANANGA OIL—3 dms, George Uhe Co, Tandjong Priok
2 dms, Olfactors Inc, Tandjong Priok
CANDELILLA WAX—330 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tampico
CARDAMOM—7 cs, Wm E Martin, La Libertad
CARNAUBA WAX—445 bgs, Smith & Nicols, Tutoya Bay
188 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Tutoya Bay
25 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Tutoya Bay
188 bgs, Frank B Ross, Tutoya Bay
597 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Tutoya Bay
313 bgs, World Commerce Corp, Tutoya Bay
76 bgs, Stronmeyer & Arpe, Tutoya Bay
CASEIN—2,000 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—404 tons, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Cochin
230 tons, Fidelity Union Trust Co, Cochin
135 dms, Mitchell Beck Co, Lourenco Marques
CASTOR BEANS—16,870 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
8,470 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Salvador
2,600 bgs, Grace National Bank, Cristobal
3,400 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Bahia
OIL—304 tons, Western Cotton Oil Co, Santos
300 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
215 tons, Recife
CELERY SEED—7 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Marseille
55 bgs, Wm E Martin, Marseille
CHILLIES—125 bgs, Wm E Martin, Mombasa
CHLOROPHYLL—18 dms, Airkem Ltd, London
CINNAMON BARK OIL—1 cs, George Lueders & Co, Colombo
CLOVE—680 bls, A G Dunn, Zanzibar
50 bls, Otto Gerdau, Zanzibar
180 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Zanzibar
30 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Zanzibar
25 bls, Meer Corp, Zanzibar
1,140 bls, Zanzibar
73 bls, Mincing Trading Corp, Zanzibar
100 bls, George Uhe Co, Zanzibar
680 bls, Fuerst Bros, Zanzibar
152 bls, Kellys America Ltd, Zanzibar
250 bls, George Lueders & Co, Zanzibar
80 bls, Joensson & Cross, Zanzibar
100 bls, Bankers Trust Co, Zanzibar
70 bls, Virchand Panachand, Zanzibar
COAL TAR DYES—16 cks, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—450 tons, Lu Do & Lu Ym Corp, Cebu
10 dms, Procter & Gamble, Manila
478 tons, Lever Bros, Manila
COD OIL—100 dms, Bremen
LIVER OIL—150 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Alesund
100 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Alesund
COPAL GUM—107 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
74 bkts, S Winterbourne & Co, Macassar
39 bkts, Wm H Scheel, Macassar
21 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
73 bkts, Chase National Bank, Macassar
37 bkts, Brown Bros, Macassar
250 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Matadi
60 bgs, Brown Bros, Manila
60 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
164 bgs, Matadi
139 bkts, Macassar
CORIANDER SEED—33 bgs, Calao
COTTONLINTERS—265 bls, J H Schroder, Matadi
214 bls, J E Bernard, Santos
CRESYLIC ACID—262 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
200 dms, James E Fox, Manchester
250 dms, James E Fox, Liverpool
CUBE ROOT—362 bgs, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Callao
CUTTLEFISH BONE—75 cs, American Cuttlefish Bone & Crucible Co, Colombo
50 cs, Lisbon
DAMMAR GUM—291 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
252 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DEXTRIN—125 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rotterdam
EGG ALBUMEN—150 dms, Pilsbury Mills, Copenhagen
ERGOT—1 bg, Kellys America Ltd, London
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, R S Reade, Yokohama
3 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
6 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—266,977 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
87,254 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
102,937 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
97,012 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
213,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
235,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
GELATIN—100 bbls, Coignet Chemical Corp, Antwerp
30 bls, Coignet Chemical Corp, Antwerp
400 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
GINGER—24 bgs, Victory Shipping Co, Kingston
57 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Kingston
GLUE—250 bgs, Nomaco Inc, Bremen
300 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
50 bgs, Orlex Dyes & Chemicals, Hamburg
BONE—167 bgs, Warrow Trading Agency, Rio de Janeiro
STOCK—520 bdls, J Gorvers & Co, Barranquilla
GLYCERIN—72 dms, Balfour Guthrie, Kingston
GOLDENSEAL ROOT—7 cs, S B Penick & Co, Gothenburg
GRAPHITE—600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
285 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
GYPSUM—22,300 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
2,500 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
300 bgs, C B Chrystal, Liverpool
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—77 dms, Hamburg
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, Meer Corp, Cristobal
KARAYA GUM—522 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
133 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
616 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
123 bgs, Hanover Bank, Bombay
368 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
184 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bombay
123 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay
307 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
122 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—200 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
100 bgs, J A Manton, Kingston
LAVENDER OIL—2 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Marseilles
LEATHERMEAL—1,000 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool
LEMON OIL—1 qtr cs, George Lueders & Co, Naples
LIME OIL—32 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Dominica
2 cs, W J Bush, Montsprat
LITHIUM CARBONATE—66 bls, Hamburg
LIVERMEAL—555 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, Chase National Bank, Montevideo
LOCUST BEANS—174 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Limassol
400 cs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Limassol
600 bgs, Limassol
220 cs, Limassol
GUM—300 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Liverpool
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—40 cks, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—15 cs, Kellys America Ltd, Oosthaven
MAGNESITE—2,923 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Madras
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—1,600 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
25 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Genoa
MANGROVE BARK—4,275 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Mocimboa Da Praia
MARJORAM—200 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Arica
100 bgs, A C Villagran, Callao
435 bgs, Callao
MENTHOL—25 cs, Paul A Dunkel, Yokohama
MENUKELIVER OIL—2 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
MICROCRYSTALLINE WAX—125 ctns, Commerce Oil Corp, Gothenburg
MOLASSES—450 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
2 bbls, Chas Pfizer & Co, London
MONTAN WAX—400 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
300 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
NAPHTHALENE—800 bgs, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Liverpool
NICKEL CHLORIDE—35 cks, W J Byrnes, London
SULPHATE—50 dms, Glasgow
40 cks, Rotterdam
NUTMEG—500 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Padang
250 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Padang
101 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Padang
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—30 dms, Shulton Inc, Itajai
OPIUM—11 cs, Eli Lilly & Co, Istanbul
ORANGE OIL—40 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Kingston
OURICURY WAX—125 bgs, N A Bag Co, Rio de Janeiro
PALM OIL—300 tons, Matadi
298 tons, Lever Bros, Matadi
300 tons, Procter & Gamble, Matadi
90 tons, Canada Packers Ltd, Matadi
PAPAIN—54 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
5 cs, Whitehall Shipping Co, Mombasa
17 crts, Whitehall Shipping Co, Mombasa
64 cs, National City Bank, Dar es Salaam
241 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Tanga
15 cs, American Ferment Co, Mombasa
24 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Dar es Salaam
38 cs, Colombo
11 cs, Mombasa
PARAMETACRESOL—10 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PARANITRO-ORTHO-ANISIDINE—16 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Rotterdam
PATCHOULI LEAVES—195 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Mombasa
OIL—2 dms, Volkart Bros, Penang
PEATMOSS—300 bls, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—175 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
80 bgs, Punjab Commercial Co, Bombay
40 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
80 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Singapore
70 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
231 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Oosthaven
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Oosthaven
40 bgs, H Schlicthing, Singapore
70 bgs, Indoscan Corp, Singapore
293 bgs, East Indies Trading Co, Singapore
56 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
70 bgs, E Cohn, Singapore
70 bgs, Far Eastern Commodities Corp, Singapore
305 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
70 bgs, Volkart Bros, Singapore
60 bgs, M Golodetz, Singapore
140 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Oosthaven
80 bgs, J Berlage, Oosthaven
80 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Oosthaven
48 bgs, U S & Indonesia Trading Corp, Oosthaven
105 bgs, Shriro Trading Corp, Singapore
35 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Colombo
107 bgs, Oosthaven
120 bgs, Cochin
35 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
RED—200 bgs, Iskenderun
WHITE—160 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Pangkal Pinang
70 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Pangkal Pinang
40 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Pangkal Pinang
115 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Pangkal Pinang
18 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Pangkal Pinang
38 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
25 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Singapore
PERU BALSAM—2 dms, George Lueders & Co, La Libertad
3 dms, Dodge & Olcott, La Libertad
PETITGRAIN OIL—1 cs, A Chiris, Port Au Prince
16 dms, Chemical Bank, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—260,709 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
108,606 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
397,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
175,515 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
104,345 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Amuay Bay
PIMENTO—200 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
50 bgs, John Holt & Co, Kingston
80 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
40 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Kingston
25 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Kingston
50 bgs, C T Wilson, Kingston
LEAF OIL—2 dms, Fuerst Bros, Kingston
1 dm, Baltimore Spice Co, Kingston
3 dms, George Lueders & Co, Kingston
9 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
13 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—101 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
51 dms, Consumers Import Co, Otaru
50 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
80 dms, J D Smith, Interocean, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—600 bgs, Public National Bank, Rotterdam
180 bgs, American Express Co, Antwerp
600 bgs, Antwerp
POTATO STARCH—12,100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Aarhus
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—40 dms, W J Byrnes, Liverpool
30 dms, D Hauser, Antwerp
PSYLLIUM SEED—67 bgs, S B Penick & Co, 305 bgs, River Plate Corp, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—99 bls, John Powell & Co, Dar es Salaam
PYRIDINE—23 dms, James E Fox, Liverpool
PYRITES—251 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUASSIA LOGS—31 tons, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
CHIPS—190 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT — 2,096 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
539 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
526 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Buenos Aires
540 bgs, Grace National Bank, Buenos Aires
438 bgs, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—150 flks, Ayrton Metal Co, Tampico
34 flks, G Jimenez, Tampico
RADIUM—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RUTILE SAND—5,000 bgs, Intern Titanium Corp, Brisbane
5,948 bgs, Holland Whitehall Inc, Brisbane
SAFFRON—4 cs, D Kleckner & Son, Leixoes
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, K H Werthon, Hamburg
SANDALWOOD OIL—9 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Madras
SEEDLAC—1,325 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
300 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
700 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
900 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, East West Development Inc, Calcutta
200 bgs, Lindmayer & Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, Suhr & Bundelmann, Calcutta
150 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
475 bgs, Calcutta
SERPENTINA ROOT—44 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
22 bgs, Meer Corp, Colombo
39 bgs, Colombo
SESAME SEED—1,000 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Corinto
200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
400 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
199 bgs, J Bieler, Puerto Barrios
SHARKLIVER OIL—3 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Yokohama
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Credit Suisse, Calcutta
100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bremen
SIENNA—400 bgs, Grace National Bank, Leghorn
SILICON CARBIDE—363 bgs, Ohio Brass Co, Gothenburg
50 bgs, R C Remmey Co, Gothenburg
SOAPBARK—162 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Talcahuano
105 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, San Antonio
305 bls, Valparaiso
SOD OIL—50 bbls, G E Byford, Antwerp
SODIUM ARSENATE—72 dms, Harry Dixon & Sons, Glasgow
BICARBONATE—50 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
PERBORATE—98 dms, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
SILICOFLUORIDE—2 bgs, Rimco Trading Corp, Antwerp
SPERMACETI WAX—100 ctns, Glasgow
STROPHANTHUS SEED—3 cs, Meer Corp, London
SULFADIAZINE—1 dm, Millmaster Chemical Co, Havana
SUMAC EXTRACT—100 bgs, Intern Expediters, Genoa
TALC—15,000 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA—293 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tjirebon
116 bgs, Watt & Scott, Tandjong Priok
56 bgs, Catz American Co, Tandjong Priok
FLOUR — 1,370 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tjirebon
500 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
1,137 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Tandjong Priok
1,334 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
633 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
712 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Singapore
TARA SEED—375 bgs, Callao
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—3 cs, Wallach Gracer Export Corp, Yokohama
THYME LEAVES—143 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Marseille
TITANIUM ALUMINUM—7 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, London
6 dms, Gehrig Hoban, Liverpool
TOLU BALSAM—4 dms, Ungerer & Co, Cutuco
TONKA BEANS—333 bbls, Kennedy Butcher & Co, La Guaira
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID — 14 dms, Mercer Chemical Corp, Hamburg
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—116 dms, E R Zorgniotti, Genoa
TUNG OIL—147 tons, Chase National Bank, Buenos Aires
375 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
522 tons, Buenos Aires
300 tons, Internatio Rotterdam, Buenos Aires
150 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Buenos Aires
150 tons, S L Jones & Co, Buenos Aires
200 tons, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Buenos Aires
UREA, SYNTHETIC—1,997 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co Liverpool
VALONIA CUPS—1,434 bgs, Izmir
VANADIUM CONCENTRATES—1,598 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—34 cs, Gillespie & Co, Semarang
68 cs, Kia Gwann Co, Semarang
17 cs, F Huber & Co, Semarang
20 cs, L A Champon & Co, Semarang
23 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Semarang
20 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Semarang
VEGETABLE WAX—375 bgs, Vinherma Inc, Rio de Janeiro
375 bgs, E Alfasso & Co, Rio de Janeiro
WHITING—200 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Aarhus
1,000 bgs, Pleuss Staufer, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—150 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
100 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
25 dms, Croda Inc, Liverpool
26 dms, Botany Mills, Kobe
70 dms, Botany Mills, Nagoya
108 dms, Bank of N Y, Adelaide
56 dms, Adelaide
ZINC OXIDE—50 bbls, H A Gogarty, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—19,000 bgs, Intern Titanium Corp, Brisbane

Baltimore

ARSENIC, CRUDE—19 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
LIVERMEAL—900 bgs, Chase National Bank, Montevideo
MANGROVE BARK — 1,325 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Lourenco Marques
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,956 bgs, Buenos Aires
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE — 200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
WATTLE BARK—525 bls, River Plate Corp, Capetown
EXTRACT—2,569 bgs, River Plate Corp, Mombasa

Boston

AMMONIUM CARBONATE — 50 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BONE—19 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Liverpool
CASEIN—500 bgs, Buenos Aires
CRESYLIC ACID—51 dms, American Express Co, Liverpool
HORNMEAL—938 bgs, Norbert Import Corp, Rio de Janeiro
NAPHTHALENE—560 bgs, T D Downing, Liverpool
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,912 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
SODIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—20 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

Charleston

POTATO STARCH—4,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Aarhus

Newport News

CRESYLIC ACID—10 dms, I M Sobin, Liverpool

Norfolk

FERTILIZER, LEATHER—2,187 bgs, Weaver Tankage Corp, Manchester
1,272 bgs, Jos C Jett, Manchester
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—920 bgs, Buenos Aires
SODIUM BICARBONATE—996 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
UREA, SYNTHETIC—2,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
ANTIMONY OXIDE—80 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
500 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Manchester
ASBESTOS FIBER—11,360 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Beira
900 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Lourenco Marques
795 bgs, Durban
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,955 bgs, Chase National Bank, Naples
COALTAR DYES—14 cks, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Chase National Bank, Manchester
100 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Amsterdam
FUEL OIL—63,097 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
GLYCERIN—466 tons, Harshaw Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—9,786 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,700 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
700 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—116,308 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
102,613 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
121,288 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
977,367 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena al Ahmadi
219,891 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
223,953 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
230,431 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
193,299 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—539 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
3,693 bgs, Buenos Aires
1,013 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Credit Suisse, Calcutta
UREA—500 bgs, Genoa

San Francisco

ANTIMONY REGULUS—30 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
CHILLIES—50 bgs, Wan Young Co, Kobe
COCONUT OIL CAKE—2,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cebu
COPRA—1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Zamboanga
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Cebu
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Siain
800 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Hondagua
1,000 tons, Davao
CAKE—1,200 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
300 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
CORIANDER SEED—250 bgs, Antwerp
COTTON LINTERS—200 bls, Lastreto Phillips, La Union
DILLSEED—84 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
FISHLIVER OIL—4 dms, Thorney & Pitt, Yokohama
GELATIN—20 cs, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
5 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
GYPSUM—9,016 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marco
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Parodi Erminio & Co, Marseille
40 dms, D F de Barnardi & Co, Marseille
40 dms, R Vanucci & Co, Marseille
PEPPER, BLACK—960 bgs, Cochin
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—386,346 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
15,144 tons, Tide Water Assoc Oil Co, Umm Said
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—40 bgs, H J Boutin & Son, Gothen urg
UREA—2,204 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Antwerp
WHITING—2,400 bgs, Antwerp

Savannah

POTATO STARCH—2,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Aarhus

Los Angeles

AGAR—10 bls, Moorhead & Co, Yokohama
COCOA POWDER—27 dms, I Van Adelsberg, Rotterdam
COCONUTS—200 bgs, to order, Rotterdam
COPRA, BULK—570 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Ltd, Cagayan
700 long tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
500 long tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Tabaco
500 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co Inc, Zamboanga
COPRA CAKE—11,200 bgs, The American Trust Co, Zamboanga
3,000 bgs, Van Waters & Rogers Inc, Manila
2,000 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
MEAL PELLETS—4,000 bgs, Snow & Co, Manila
CORIANDER SEED—125 bgs, Antwerp
CREOSOTE OIL—225,000 gals, Bernuth Lembeke Co, Amsterdam
CRUDE OIL—44,976 long tons, The Texas Oil Co, Sidon
CUTTLE FISH BONES—100 cs, Seed & Feeding Corp, Rotterdam
GHANDI DRUGS—20 bgs, Astrin Brothers Ltd, Cochin
GLUE POWDER—75 ctns, Hill Corp, Copenhagen
GREASE, WOOL—15 bls, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co, Brisbane
462 bls, Bankers Trust Co, Brisbane
697 bls, First National Bank of Boston, Brisbane
95 bls, Brisbane
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—100 cs, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
MUSTARD—115 ctns, 15 dms, Atlantic Sales Corp, London
NICKEL SULPHATE—25 casks, Antwerp
OREGANO—246 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Beirut
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, W R Grace & Co, Bremen
1,700 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bremen
250 bls, John Schumacher Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—100 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam Inc, Singapore
10 double bgs, W R Grace & Co, Singapore
70 bgs, Anglo American Trading Co, Singapore
POPPYSEED—50 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
SHARKLIVER OIL—30 dms, Consumers Import Co, Inc, Yokohama
UREA—2,204 bgs, Antwerp
VEGETABLE SEED—28 bgs, American Express Co, Rotterdam
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Antwerp
ZINC DROSS—546,560 lbs, Australian & New Zealand Bank Ltd, Newcastle
DUST—335 dms, Australian & New Zealand Bank Ltd, Newcastle

Lac Appoints Thurmond Assistant to the President

Appointment of Charles D. Thurmond as assistant to the president has been announced by Kenneth R. Simpson, jr., president of Lac Chemicals, Inc., Culver City, Calif.

Mr. Thurmond started his industrial work with Pabco Products, formerly Paraffine Companies, Inc., in 1937, working on coatings and floor coverings. In 1944 he joined the organic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., as part of the development department. This was followed by a transfer to the west coast in 1946, which included technical sales and technical service for all Monsanto products on the coast. In 1950, Mr. Thurmond became director of development for the western division of Monsanto. Before joining Lac Chemicals, Mr. Thurmond's most recent assignment was that of manager of market research and development for Brea Chemicals, Inc., a subsidiary of Union Oil Co.

Bids Wanted

Acetone, 13,750 1-gal. cans, 20,800 gals. in 5-gal. cans, in accord with Fed. Spec. O-A-51 B, inv. CML-30-070-54-72B, Dec. 4, N. Y. Chem. Procurement District, 180 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y.

Caustic Soda, (lye), type I, 320,000 lbs., Oakland, Calif., inv. 1876, Dec. 3, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., 111 E. 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y.

Drugs, acetone, acetylcholine, chloride, alcohol, alconox, alumina, aluminum chloride, aluminum sodium, ammonium acetate, ammoninum-sulphate, aluminum ammonia, antimotic pentachloride, antimony potassium, arsenic metal, barium hydromide, benzyl chloride, bismuth subnitrate, boric acid, boron nitrite, butyl acetate (119 items), inv. 931-950-966-54, Dec. 7, Purchasing & Contracting Officer, Dugway Proving Ground, Toole, Utah.

Paint, 495 gals. exterior paint, various colors, inv. 15, Dec. 7, Purchasing & Contracting Officer, 3505th Pilot Training Wing, Greenville AFB, Miss.; 81,500 gals. coating solution, spray type adhering, aluminum, inv. 75, Dec. 4, Contracting Officer, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.; 1,922 gals. enamel, paint, oil, turpentine (5 items) inv. 2S-KC-30487, Dec. 7, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 6, 1800 Federal Office Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.; 8,400 gals. paint, enamel, varnish and primer for the Louisville, Huntington, Nashville and Kansas City districts, inv. CIVENG-62B, Dec. 4, Corps of Engnrs., Louisville District, P.O.B. 59, Louisville 1, Ky.; enamel, aircraft, gloss, Mallory AF Depot or Topeka AF Depot inv. B-54,572, Dec. 4, enamel, synthetic glass, Mallory AF Depot or Topeka AF Depot, inv. B-54,573, Dec. 4, 22,064 gals. paint, deck, type A, Mallory AF Depot or Topeka AF Depot, inv. B-54,575, Dec. 9, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Sodium Metasilicate, pentahydrate, gran. form, 226,850 lbs. in 125-lb. metal dms., inv. CML-30-070-54-75 B, Dec. 7, N. Y. Chem. Procurement District, 180 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y.

Sodium Orthosilicate, 4,732,300 lbs. in 100 gal. metal dms., inv. CML-30-070-54-77 B, Dec. 7, N. Y. Chem. Procurement District, 180 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y.

Trichlorethylene, tech., grade, type II, 2,250 gals. in 5-gal. metal cans, 681,000 gals. in 53-gal. metal dms., inv. CML-30-070-54-76 B, Dec. 7, N. Y. Chem. Procurement District, 180 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y.

Wax, paraffin, type III, grade B, 10,000 lbs., inv. 123-C, Dec. 16, Contracting Officer, Army Chem. Center, Md.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Although trading activity in botanical drugs showed a marked pickup, the buying rate was said to be below normal for this time of the year. Stocks, in general, were holding up to demand, at present. Most of the large volume consumers of botanical items were said to have contracted for a substantial part of their needs. Severe shortages were not expected to develop in many items if consumption is maintained only as high as are present levels. Price activity in botanical drugs, was nil, a phenomenon attributed in some extent to the intervention of the Thanksgiving holiday in the latter part of the week. Dealers averred that prices might be expected to hold steady on the bulk of botanical drug items for the immediate future. There were some sore spots in the overall outlook, however. Cocillana bark, already in short supply, appeared to be getting into a worsening situation. There were reports of delays in scheduled shipments due to lack of material, at the source.

Soap and wahoo root barks were also items on which the supply was short. Soapbark shipments from the source were reportedly limited and prices on spot, have become quite firm. Wahoo root bark prices were virtually nominal, in view of the paucity of material on hand.

The approaching holiday season has apparently contributed to the general bolstering of prices in seeds and spices. Other factors were involved, however. Such as in Batavia cassias. Future importation of Saigons may become quite difficult due to government regulations. Spot prices on Batavias advanced correspondingly. Iranian cumin seed was firmer with a 1 cent increase noted. Dewhiskered dill and Indian fennel seeds were advanced ½ cent. Polish and Turkish poppy seed were advanced a corresponding amount. Black pepper, Malabar, was 3 cents higher while Siauw No. 1 mace advanced 2 cents. Jamaica No. 3 and Nigerian ginger were quoted at ½ cent over prior levels.

On the decline, Turkish anise seed was off 2 cents following the arrival of additional material. Indian celery seed, was ½ cent lower. Zanzibar clove advanced 5 cents per pound. Japanese red pepper was down 9 cents while Turkish quality was 1 cent lower.

Barks

Barberry Root—Demand was routine for this item. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and prices unchanged at 28c. to 30c. per pound.

Blackberry Root—Although collections of this botanical were fare below normal this past season, stocks on hand have proved ample to meet the demand, to date. Despite limited collections on many such botanicals as this one, with the result that prices have been driven upward, contract demands have been met and shortages should not become too marked until possibly late this year or early in 1954. Prices currently ranged around 50c. per pound, and were expected to continue steady.

Cascara Sagrada — Demand continued at seasonal levels and supplies were adequate to meet present requirements. Prices were unchanged.

Cocillana—The situation in cocillana bark was said to be growing increasingly more serious. In short supply for some time, latest reports indicated that shipments of the bark were not arriving as previously scheduled. With the consuming season for this item heading into its peak, dealers were disturbed over the possibility of a severe shortage if shipments are not forthcoming.

Soap—Prices remained quite firm on this item. Offerings from the primary source have been limited for some time, and as a result, recent spot sales have cut deeper into inventories on hand. Current prices on whole soap bark ranged from 28c. to 30c. Crushed was available at 33c. to 35c. and powdered, at 35c. to 37c.

Wahoo Root—Supplies of this root were very scarce. Prices were nominal at $2.30.

Beans

Tonka—Trading was quiet in this market. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue. Prices ranged from $1.65 to $1.80 on Angostura quality while Brazilian and Surinam were quoted at $1 to $1.25.

Vanilla — There was no appreciable change in this market last week. Beans, on spot, continued in short supply and offerings from primary sources were quite limited. Consumer prices, on spot, ranged from $6.75 to $7.25 on Bourbon beans. Mexican whole beans were pegged at $7 to $7.50 while the cut ranged from $6.75 to $7. Tahitian beans, on a nominal basis, ranged from $5.50 to $5.75. Almost all lots of beans coming in have been reportedly sold in advance, with the result that dealers have not been able to replenish their diminishing stocks, to any great degree. The outlook for the Madagascar crop was unchanged and it appeared that worldwide demand for vanilla beans should exceed production for some time.

Berries

Cube—Prices were firm at 50c. to 51c. for the XX grade. Powdered berries were pegged at 58c. to 59c. The market was generally quiet.

Juniper—Prices showing some easing on this item. Current quotations ranged from 16c. to 18c., 2c. lower than formerly.

Herbs and Leaves

Euphorbia—Demand for this botanical herb was routine. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and prices were unchanged.

Horehound—Supplies of this item have proved ample to meet current requirements, to date. Prices ranged from 14c. to 15c. per pound, on spot.

Thyme—Spanish thyme advanced 1c. to 11c. to 11½c.

Uva Ursi—Demand for these leaves was said to be showing more activity recently. Prices were firm at 12c. to 14c. per pound and supplies adequate for current inquiry.

Miscellaneous Materials

Papain—Prices on this compound were on the soft side, according to trade reports. Quotations currently ranged from $5 to $6.50 per pound for the African, depending upon strength and quantity involved. Ceylon material was pegged at $4 to $5.50, on the same basis.

Seeds

Anise—Anise seeds were still quite short for most grades. Turkish quality

Price Trends

Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Cassias, Batavia, 1c. per lb.
Cumin, Iranian, 1½c. per lb.
Dill, dewhiskered, ½c. per lb.
Fennel, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, No. 3, ½c. per lb.
Nigerian, ½c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, No. 1, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Malabar, 3c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Polish, ½c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Anise, Turkish, 2c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 5c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Japanese, 9c. per lb.
Turkish, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 28, 1952
111.36	111.36	112.31	103.72

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended November 28

New York

Althea, 7 bales: water damaged.
Anise seed, 20 bags: filthy.
Black Pepper (59 lots), 1,850 bags: moldy and water damaged.
Chillies (4 lots), 2,288 bags: filthy and water damaged.
Cinnamon, 30 bales: water damaged.
Ginger (6 lots), 769 bags: filthy and water damaged.
Gum Arabic (2 lots), 15 bags: water damaged.
Origanum, 63 bags: filthy.
Paprika, 387 bags: filthy.
Poppyseed, 37 bags: water damaged.
Rosemary (leaves (2 lots), 23 bales: filthy and water damaged.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Meer Corp.

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declined 2c from earlier levels and was quoted at 26c.

Caraway—Dutch caraway held steady at 10¾c. to 11c. Demand was routine.

Celery—French celery seed held firm at 47c. while Indian quality seed ranged from 19½c. to 20c. per pound.

Cumin — Prices advanced 1½c. per pound last week to 15c. on Iranian cumin seed. Moroccan and Turkish held steady at 14c. for the former and 13c. to 13½c. for the latter.

Dill—Dewhiskered dill seed advanced ½c. per pound over prior levels. It was currently quoted at 16½c., while the natural was unchanged at 14c. to 14½c.

Fennel — Indian fennel seed advanced ½c. to 14c. to 14½c.. Argentine quality was quoted at 13c. to 14c.; medium Czech at 14c. to 14½c.; light at 18c. to 20c., and French fennel at 34c. nominal.

Poppy—Polish poppy seed was up ½c. last week in addition to the Turkish seed. The former was currently quoted at 18c. and the latter 14½c. Argentine and Dutch seed were unchanged at 14½c. and 18c. respectively.

Spices

Cassias—A broader interest was noted in Batavias last week. Prices advanced 1c. per pound over previous levels. Batavia cuttings were quoted at 16c.; longstick, cracked, at 18c., and shortstick, cracked, at 17c. When the costs of reconditioning, and the loss in weight are added to the cost and freight prices, local prices are well below replacement, according to trade reports. In addition it was noted that if there were any proof that Chinese qualities were being mixed with Batavias at the source, future imports would be very difficult.

As a result of a trade meeting in Washington, importers were pretty well assured that it would be virtually impossible to import Saigons from now on.

Cinnamon — Spot prices on Ceylon, No. 2 grade, were steady. For shipment, "0000" grade was pegged at 46c. No. 2, afloat, ranged from 39c. to 39½c. per pound.

Clove—Spot prices on Zanzibar clove weakened last week. The overall reduction in price amounted to 5c. per pound and the current quotation on this material was at 95c.

Ginger — Prices advanced slightly on Nigerian quality last week. The current quotation on this grade was 10½c. per pound. No. 3 Jamaican ginger advanced ½c. to 13c. to 13¼c.

Mace—Siauw, No. 1 mace advanced last week to $1.07 to $1.10. The increase amounted to 2c. over prior levels. Shipping prices quoted on West Indian were around $1.05.

Nutmeg — Shipping prices quoted on East India nutmegs were at 36c. for the whole and shriveled qualities. West India was pegged at 28c. on spot.

Paprika — Paprika grades were steady. Spanish material was quoted at 45c. to 46c.

Pepper—The market rallied during the week. In part, the advance followed a little broader interest in spots and nearbys, but more important seemed to be the resurgence of confidence on the part of traders. This speculative interest was pretty well confined to nearby positions, and centered on November shipment. The theory behind the action was that arrivals here during November and December are going to taper off. There is no large quantity of Sarawak any longer afloat. October shipments of Lampong to the United States were extremely small. Business with India, while steady, has been confined to relatively small quantities. It is expected that 600 or 700 tons of Malabar will come out in November, but this will furnish the bulk of the December and early January arrivals at New York. The reserve stocks that are here are held in strong hands, according to trade reports. One of the principal supports to the movement is the fact that India, while a continuous seller, has been able to maintain its level since the decline. With this platform under the market we will not have a further decline. Reports from India state that late rains have delayed arrivals of the new crop.

Aside from this consideration the Indian market has gained some strength from the rumors concerning a reduction of the export tax. Holders undoubtedly feel that should a reduction occur all of it will be reflected in the market. However, early forecasts state that a somewhat larger crop than last year is to be expected. It is, therefore, doubtful that the present upturn can be considered much more than a normal reaction after the sharp decline. However, it would appear that there is a good chance this reaction can be extended through the rest of November and well into December.

White pepper held steady, on spot, at $1.10.

Colgate Department Manager

R. E. Hilbrant has been appointed manager of the toilet article department of Colgate-Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N. J. He replaces J. A. Straka, who recently resigned.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals was felt to be moving into top-notch form, with the extent of business satisfactory to most dealers and manufacturers. The big question still was how extensive the changes would be at the first of the year. Currently many buyers have covered their needs for only a short time into the future. This trend, it was felt, would continue.

The weight of price changes was on the upward side, moving the index up 0.04 point to 145.79. One of the most far-reaching gains of the week was made in citronella oil. Prices at the sources continued to firm, bringing a sharp increase in most spot quotations. The market for aromatic derivatives of citronella oil was not immediately affected, but these materials would eventually show the increase in the cost of the raw material. Lavandin moved up slightly, as the source formerly offering the minimum price was unable to obtain replacement at the same figure. Angelica seed oil was offered at a somewhat higher price schedule from one source, while the oil from the root was unchanged. Among aromatic chemicals, the only change was an advance from one direction in heliotropine crystals.

Reductions were noted in the shipping costs of vetiver oil, and the spot market declined at the same time. The lowered costs continued the trend of the past weeks for both the Bourbon and Haitian varieties of this oil. The market for the oil was considered very weak, and no immediate reversal was foreseen. Dillweed oil was lowered slightly. The reduction, however, was made for 25 percent material, leaving the high test oil unchanged in price. Orange oil enjoyed a good inquiry and was available in quantities as required at prices prevailing earlier. The yield from the forthcoming crop of bergamot oil was reported to have been damaged by about 20 percent. The crop originally had been estimated as exceeding last year's by about that figure, so that the damage meant no actual shortage.

Items that advanced at the source over the past ten days, as revealed by cables received during that period, included Formosa and Java citronella, and east Indian lemongrass oils. Peppermint oil prices in the country were also stronger. Declining prices were noted for clove leaf oil and for clove buds, as well as for Italian lemon, palmarosa, pimento leaf and Bourbon vetiver oils.

Price Trends

Advanced

Heliotropine, cryst., 15c. per lb.
Oil, angelica seed, $1 per lb.
Citronella, Ceylon, 10c. per lb.
Java-type, 8c. per lb.
Lavandin, 5c. per lb.
Orange, sweet, exp., Florida, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, dillweed, 25c. per lb.
Vetiver, Bourbon, 15c. per lb.
Haitian, $2 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 28, 1952
145.79	145.75	147.49	166.57

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Essential Oils

Angelica—Seed oil prices moved up $1 as the minimum quotation maintained by one supplier was withdrawn, leaving an offer of $56 per pound from another source as the low-of-the-range. Root oil was unchanged. Prices for both types of material have tended to remain fairly steady over the past weeks, and inquiry has stayed within the usual limits, which is not heavy. A number of dealers stated that they carried the article chiefly as an accommodation to their customers.

Bergamot—A fairly steady market is expected by most trade sources, in spite of, or possibly because of, the recent floods in Calabria. The damage to the new crop production from the floods has been estimated at twenty percent. However, the crop would have been above the average by at least this amount if it had not been for the floods, it was stated. The new output was therefore expected to approximate last year's, which would certainly help to maintain the price schedules now in effect.

Cajeput—Offerings were fairly limited, with the low-of-the-range standing at $1.75 per pound for the technical grade of oil. USP material was offered from $2.30. While no price changes were reported to be contemplated in the trade, any movement would tend to be in an upward direction, it was stated.

Citronella—The upturn in shipping prices over the past weeks for Ceylon and Formosa oil has had a clearly visible effect on the market. Spot offers for both types were considerably above the level they occupied some four weeks ago. A source previously offering Formosa and Java oil at 50c. per pound in drums reported that all stocks of this oil had been exhausted. In other directions, quotations for Java-type oil ranged upward from 58c. per pound, an advance of 8c. Ceylon material moved up 5c. to 55c. The rising trend was reported to be sufficiently strong that further advances would be necessitated. The aromatic derivatives of the oil were expected to show a similar firmer trend in the coming weeks.

Clove—Slightly lower quotations were reported to have come in from the source for leaf oil and for Madagascar cloves. Bud oil, on spot, made no further changes, but was offered at the lower prices effected over recent weeks. These lower quotations were expected to become more widespread toward the beginning of the new year, when the full effect of the lower cost of the raw material becomes apparent. Quotations for USP oil over the past week ranged upward from $5.25 per pound.

Coriander—USP oil was available from $17 per pound, showing no change from the low-of-the-range in effect earlier. Some of the quotations above this offer were lowered during the past week and also in the period just previous. The oil was felt in the trade to be holding its own, although any extensive changes would likely be in a downward direction, it was stated.

Dillseed—This oil was not offered widely on the market. A single offer priced the material at $2.80 per pound. This source quoted the oil as East India type. Inquiry was reported as very quiet for this item and was not expected to show any radical change over the coming weeks.

Dillweed—A 25c. per pound reduction was effected in the low-of-the-range quotation, moving this figure down to $3.60. The material offered at this price was reported to be the 25 percent grade. Higher percentage oil ran above this in price, with the range of quotations extending upward to $5.25. The price schedules in effect currently showed an extensive drop from those offered earlier. Although some of the current prices were considered too low in some quarters of the trade, no extensive upturn was expected in the coming weeks.

Eucalyptus—Current activity in this oil was reported as strictly routine, with no extensive or unexpected demands made on dealers. Although some prices weakened slightly, none went below the minimum quotations that have been offered without change for the past weeks. 70-80 percent oil ranged from 60c. per pound, and the 80-90 percent grade was quoted from 83c. Some months were expected to pass before the seasonal demand for the oil brought an added stir of interest.

Geranium—A somewhat weaker position was noted for Bourbon and for Algerian oil, as cables showed that no increases in shipping prices were developing. Bourbon material ranged upward from $10.60 per pound on spot, and Algerian ranged from $8.75. The weakness was attributed to the fluctuation common to this material, according to trade sources. Some recovery was considered possible in the coming weeks, although some uncertainty existed as to how soon quotations currently in effect would strengthen.

Lavandin—The source offering the material at $1.95 per pound in drum lots stated that very little of this material remained unsold and that replacement would definitely be possible only at a higher figure. Other sources maintained quotations from $2 per pound. The carryover from the last crop was said to have been very good, and the future supply position of the oil was expected to offer no difficulties to the consumer.

Lavender—Spike oil looked a bit easier to some observers in the trade by reason of slightly lowered replacement prices. This trend appeared in keeping with that for most of the Spanish oils. In spite of efforts to maintain a firm price structure on the part of the Spanish government,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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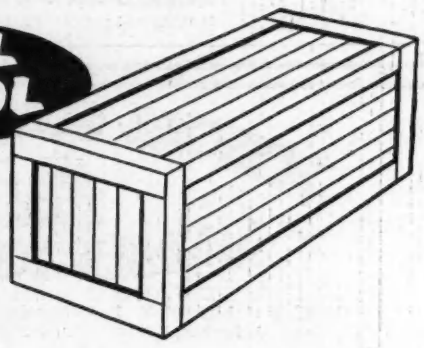

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prices have slid downward over the past months. Flower oil prices were generally unchanged, with 30-32 percent oil quoted from $2.50 per pound, 38-40 percent offered from $5.25, and 40-42 percent material from $5.60. An easier supply position prevailed for flower oil, and was expected to work against any extensive price increases over the immediate future.

Lemon—Prices for California material were steady over the past week, remaining within a range extending from $7.10 to $7.50 per pound, depending upon brand and supplier. Supplies were extremely tight, with few if any dealers offering material in quantities ample for consumer needs. A continued heavy demand, together with the restricted production from California, combined to make a very difficult situation in regard to supplies. Shipments of oil from Italy failed to relieve the situation, as good quality material was, in many cases, priced too high to fit the budget of many users. Prices of imported material ranged from a low-of-the-range of $7 per pound. With the new crop of lemon oil just being produced in Italy, some hope existed for an easier supply situation. However, there was no reliable information yet available as to the extent of new crop material, and none was expected for several more weeks.

Lemongrass — Shipping prices have firmed to the extent that spot goods are to be had at prices 5c. to 10c. above those in effect recently. Even the advanced spot prices were not expected to be maintained for long, as the upward trend was expected to make further advances on the local scene a necessity.

Neroli—The current position of neroli was reported to be fairly weak, with little improvement looked for in the coming months. A lack of demand at today's high prices was said to be the prime cause of the difficulty. Stocks in France currently are rather high and are reported as not moving well. Efforts by the G.I.F.P.A. groups to improve the situation have not been entirely successful.

Orange—Material was moving steadily to all the chief consumers, but there was no unusually large demand noted. The situation was one of easily available supplies and fairly steady prices. California oil was quoted from 70c. to 1.25 per pound, with the difference between brand and supplier accounting for the price spread. Florida material ranged from 68c., up 3c.

Origanum—Latest advices from Spain indicated an evenly maintained price situation. Inquiry from consumers has been up to expectations in the trade, but has shown no inclination to step ahead of the usual limits.

Palmarosa — Shipping prices were steady, lending stability to the spot market. Quotations ranged upward from $5, but in view of the situation in regard to replacement, increase in this low-of-the-range looked possible in the near future.

Patchouli—The price structure was unaltered, with a minimum standing at $7.25 per pound. Over the past weeks, spot prices have tended to show a very small margin above the shipping price. Some dealers stated that the price trend in the immediate future depended at least in part upon the inquiry noted over coming weeks.

Pennyroyal—A low-of-the-range quotation of $1.60 per pound was maintained for imported material. Inquiry remained fairly light and no change in the market status of the oil was expected in the immediate future.

Peppermint—Prices in the country continued their steady advance, lending a good deal of strength to the spot market. Natural oil was offered from a low-of-the-range of $4.80 per pound, although dealers were uncertain how long prices could be maintained at this level in the face of strengthening views in the country. Redistilled material commanded a minimum of $5.25. A number of large users of the oil have made some extensive purchases, causing the current strength in the market, it was stated in the trade.

Rosemary—The general tone prevailing for this oil appeared slightly weaker, although the extent of the easing was not apparent in all directions on the market. Prices for technical oil ranged from 60c., while USP material was offered from 75c.

Sage—Spanish oil failed to rise as substantially in prices as had been expected previously. Following the recent advance in prices of Dalmatian oil, the Spanish variety was expected to go up in sympathy. Spanish was quoted from 90c. over the past week, while Dalmatian was offered from $7.30.

Snakeroot—New crop Canadian oil was offered on the market. The new material was reported to be available in quantities as needed, and to be sufficient for the fairly limited demand from consumers. The new material has been offered so far in the same price range prevailing ear-

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lier. A quotation of $29.50 per pound formed the low edge.

Spearmint—As yet no price rise has been noted for spearmint during the time that peppermint oil has advanced. The price in the country, while remaining quite firm, has not made any successful attempts to go up. Material was offered on spot from $5.75 per pound over the past week. A good sized but not overly heavy inquiry has been reported in the trade.

Vetiver — Continued weakening of prices was to be seen for Bourbon and Haitian material. The former was offered from $15.85 per pound, a drop from the previous low of 15c. Haitian oil, formerly offered from a low-of-the-range of $13 per pound, dropped off $2. Lower shipping prices were cited as the prime cause of the sliding spot quotations. Continued weakness was foreseen on this score, as the latest offers from the sources showed no reversal of the trend. Inquiry has to some extent been stimulated by the lower costs, it was stated in the trade, but still was not reported to be overstepping the limits of replacement quantities.

Wormseed—A price of $5.50 per pound was maintained by the source offering it, forming the low edge of the current price range. The oil was reported in a somewhat better supply position than that it occupied some sixty days ago, chiefly by reason of an adequate production for the year's crop. Hence any price gains were expected to be slight, over the immediate future.

Wormwood—The main users of this oil were able to obtain their needs without difficulty and found prices unchanged from the general levels in effect over the past weeks.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzaldehyde — A good demand has been encountered by the makers and production schedules have been maintained steadily. Prices for NF material ranged from a low-of-the-range of 74c. per pound. No price changes were expected, according to the manufacturers.

Citronellal—The firmer prices in effect for citronella oil have as yet brought no advance for citronellal, although the makers of this derivative stated that price advances might become necessary shortly. The range for this derivative extended from $1.50 per pound.

Eugenol—The source offering USP material at $2.55 per pound, the current low for this aromatic, has maintained this quotation. No price changes were expected in the immediate future.

Heliotropine—The crystallized form of this material was offered at a quotation 15c. per pound above the low-of-the-range formerly in effect. The new minimum stood at $3.25. Quotations from other sources and the overall price picture for this aromatic were felt not to be greatly altered.

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Obituaries

Dr. K. G. Falk

Dr. K. G. Falk, retired director of the Laboratory of Industrial Hygiene and former president of Hebrew Technical Institute, died November 22 in New York. He was seventy-three years old. Dr. Falk, author of several books and articles in scientific journals, formerly was biological chemist for the bureau of laboratories for the New York health department, and later joined the Hebrew Technical Institute, being president when it closed in 1939.

Louis L. James

Louis L. James, assistant manager of Hopewell Nitrogen Company, a division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, died November 19 in Miami, Fla. He was sixty-three years old. Mr. James had been associated with Hopewell and its predecessor firms for the past thirty-three years.

Fred S. Rogers

Fred S. Rogers, president of McMonagle & Rogers Company, wholesale drug firm in Middletown, N. Y., died there November 25. He was eighty-two years old. Mr. Rogers, who helped found McMonagle & Rogers sixty-four years ago, was a past president of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

Dr. Carl E. Buck, professor of public health practice at the University of Michigan School of Public Health, died November 21 in Ann Harbor, Mich. He was sixty-two years old.

Clarence E. Earle, inventor of lithium soap lubricating greases used in aircraft manufacturing, died in Washington, D. C., November 25. He was sixty. The invention, which Mr. Earle gave to the government during World War II, was credited with permitting safe operation of aircraft engines in extreme temperatures in the tropics and high altitudes.

David G. Gray, former executive assistant for the Humble Oil & Refining Company, Houston, Tex., died November 25 in that city.

Clark A. Sloan, former city chemist of Yonkers, N. Y., died November 20 in that city. He was ninety years old. Mr. Sloan was city chemist from 1896 to 1926 and later operated a private chemical laboratory in Yonkers.

John Q. Stevens, a retired mine foreman at New Jersey Zinc Company, New York, died November 17 in Franklin, N. J. He was sixty-six years old.

Ernest F. Volkland, a former foreman with Celanese Corporation of America, New York, died November 19 in Red Bank, N. J. He was seventy-four.

Gum Karaya Technical Service Bulletin Offered by Morningstar

A new technical service bulletin giving up-to-date information about the importation, processing and usage of natural gum karaya is available from Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., 630 W. 51st street, New York 19, N. Y. Applications for gum karaya discussed include its use in pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, as sausage and meat binders, pie and pudding thickening agents, confections and technical usage in textile, paper and chemical product manufacturing operations. Viscosity measurements are compared with other water soluble gums.

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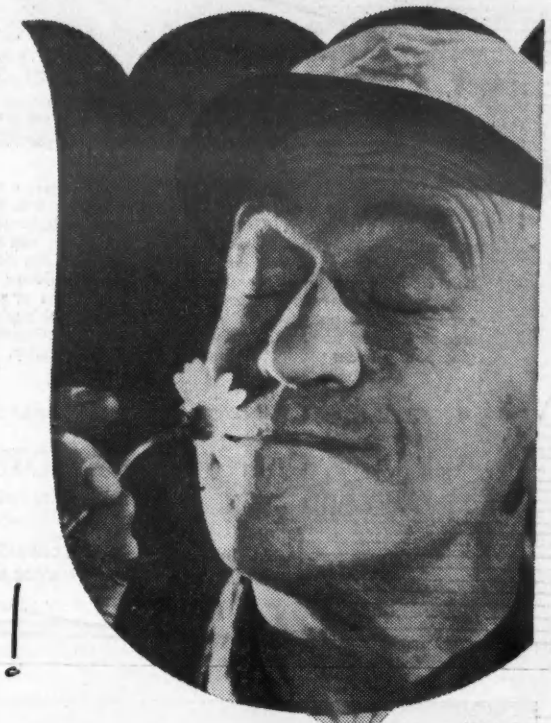

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American Chemical Society Unit Elects Prof. Kennedy

Dr. Joseph W. Kennedy, professor of chemistry at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., has been elected chairman of the American Chemical Society's division of physical and inorganic chemistry for 1954. He succeeds Dr. F. A. Long of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Prof. Frank T. Gucker, jr., of Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., has been chosen chairman-elect and Prof. P. W. Selwood of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., has been named secretary-treasurer.

Prof. Kennedy collaborated with Drs. Glenn T. Seaborg, Emilio Segre and A. C. Wahl in the discovery and early study of plutonium. He served with the Office of Scientific Research and Development during World War II and was division leader of the chemistry and metallurgy division of the Los Alamos, N. M., laboratory of the Manhattan Engineer District from 1943 to 1945.

Plastic Container Firm Is Established by Dewey

Bradley Dewey has announced formation in Maynard, Mass., of Bradley Container Corporation, of which he will be president, to manufacture and market plastic tubes and bottles made by a newly-developed European process for which the company has exclusive US and Canadian patent rights.

The new company has leased from Maynard Industries, Inc., more than 150,000 square feet of floor space in one of the buildings of the Assabet Mills, formerly owned and operated by American Woolen Company. The lease runs for ten years with an option to renew.

Manufacturing operations are expected to commence upon the completion of certain improvements in the property and the installation of equipment. Mr. Dewey retired last year as president of Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass.

Rhodia, Inc., Names Wehmer Aromatics Div. Representative

J. E. Wehmer has been appointed midwest representative by Rhodia, Inc., of its aromatics division with headquarters at 10623 Calumet avenue, Chicago. Mr. Wehmer was formerly employed by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., as sales representative, specializing in aromatic chemicals and perfume materials. His work with Rhodia will be in the same capacity.

BDSA Postion to Burns

Kenneth J. Burns has been appointed director of the iron and steel division of the Business and Defense Services Administration. Mr. Burns had been serving since October 1, as deputy Director and acting Director of the division. He succeeds Henry J. Wallace, vice-president in charge of sales of the National Tube Division of United States Steel Corporation, who is serving with BDSA as an assistant administrator.

Methionine Booklet Offered by USI

U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, a division of National Distillers Products Corporation, has issued a new sixteen-page booklet entitled, "What Methionine Can Do for You." Laying particular stress on feeds for turkeys and chickens, the booklet discusses the present status and future outlook of methionine in dog and mink feeding. Copies of the publication may be obtained by writing USI's department PR, 120 Broadway, New York 5.

Givaudan, Associates Move in Atlanta

The Atlanta, Ga., office of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York, and its associate companies, Givaudan Flavors Inc., and Sindar Corporation, recently was moved to larger quarters at 1156 Dalon drive, N.E. The telephone number at this new address is ATwood 0122.

Chemstrand Adds Gernt To Research Department

Edmund J. Gernt has been appointed to a position with Chemstrand Corporation's research and development department. Mr. Gernt has had thirty-five years of experience in the textile industry, and in his new position will be in charge of continuous filament work in the textile research section.

Before joining Chemstrand, Mr. Gernt served as general manager of manufacturing and sales with the Schwarzenbach Huber Company, at Luray and Front Royal, Va., for nine years. Before that period, he was associated in supervisory capacities with Celanese Corporation of America at Cumberland, Md.; Textron Corporation at Providence, R. I., and Lowell, Mass.; Duplan Corporation, Hazleton, Pa., and Schoen Corporation, Valley Falls, R. I.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Stimulated activity in natural resins brought copal Congo gums up last week. Dammar East India batu was also firmer. On the down side were orange grades of shellac, as domestic demand became spotty after increases during the previous week. The Calcutta market for all grades of shellac was reported easing to some extent. Trade in pigments was relatively quiet. Some cadmium shades were reported in balanced supply, due to a shortage of selenium. Otherwise, supplies of most colors were judged comfortable. Demand for earth colors was restricted to buying for immediate needs, while trade in other dry colors was thought more active. Moderate interest in lead and zinc pigments was displayed, with prices steady and unchanged. Titanium pigments were moving to a heavier call due to the fact that consumers were buying again after having worked off inventories bought before price increases some weeks ago.

Trade in synthetic resins was characterized only by a comfortable supply position for nearly all materials. Generally, business went on at a satisfactory rate, with consumers interested in many cases in buying for prompt shipment. Nitrocellulose listings continued unchanged since August. Ester gums continued dull. Maleics were moving at a normal rate. Most sources felt that though intermediate chemicals had been reduced in some instances, prices for resins would undergo only minor adjustments. Film-formers were doing well according to one source, who pointed out that sales were being made in large volume.

The undertone of the plasticizer market was still somewhat unsteady, with some producers still undecided concerning drum prices for dibutyl phthalate. It was felt that any adjustments made would be in the nature of increases, owing to higher costs of packaging. Sebacates moved steadily, and without significant change. Fillers and inerts went on at old listings. Some items were said to be moving well, but it was noted that interest in talc was somewhat down last week. Supplies of all materials were said to be ample. Casein was still sold at under replacement cost, with the market in this country expected to improve in the near future. Cobalt soaps were slated for increases on December 14. Graphite continued at previously established schedules.

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—Enough was on hand to satisfy call last week. Fair demand characterized trade. Prices went on without change.

Black, Carbon—Selling prices were unaltered last week. Generally easy demand was noted for most furnace blacks. Supplies were thought very comfortable.

Cadmium Colors — Trade continued without much change during the week. Prices were unaltered. Demand was thought fair to average. Current production and stocks were able to cover incoming orders. Some shades employing selenium were regarded as short, due to heavy government demand placed upon the metal for use in electronic equipment.

Chrome Colors—Most sources felt that business was good over the week. Production was easily able to keep pace with demand. No prices were changed.

Copper Oxide—Little of note took place last week. Prices held steady for both red and black oxides. Demand was average. Producers reported enough stocks on hand to promptly fill buying needs.

Earth Colors—Demand continued spotty, with buying restricted to immediate needs. There was plenty of material on hand. Listings were unchanged.

Lead Pigments — The market for all types was judged quiet last week. Demand was reported moving along normally. Backlogs were adequate. Material continued to be offered at old prices.

Lithopone—Sales continued to be limited, but moved well, according to producers. Present inventories were considered sufficient enough to supply users. Prices were the same.

Nickel Oxide—Material was still on a dole basis, despite the fact that government allocations went off recently. Most manufacturers found it necessary to establish their own allocation systems. Prices held steady, with consumer demand restricted by shortages in certain areas.

Zinc Pigments—Listings continued without notable feature. It was felt that there was little chance of prices changing in the near future. Present output was enough to fill the needs of users.

Zirconium Oxide—Interest was said to be on the increase for this pigment. Otherwise, general market conditions were unchanged. Supplies were adequate, with prices unchanged.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Business was thought moving along fairly well, with paint trade sales average. Supplies were classified as anywhere from balanced to lenghthy depending upon producers. There were no price changes.

Cellulose Acetates—Prices were withchange during the week. Current inquiry was said to be progressing at a good rate. Current output and stocks were judged sufficient enough to fill the needs of consumers.

Ester Gums—Demand was said to have increased since September. Stocks were ample. Prices were unchanged.

Maleics—The overall supply picture showed no tight spots last week. There was plenty of material to go around. One source felt that despite recent decreases in the price of maleic anhydride and some other intermediate chemicals, there would be little chance of price reductions at this time. It was further noted that although some prices had decreased, labor, freight, and packaging had risen in cost, making it impossible at present to contemplate anything more than minor adjustments in schedules for the future.

Melamines—These resins continued to move well. Reserves were reported comfortable. Pricing was the same as in previous weeks.

Nitrocellulose—Prices set August 1 still held last week. Enough ester soluble and spirit soluble material was on hand to take care of customers. Buying interest continued well-sustained.

Petroleum Hydrocarbons — Manufacturers pointed out that sales were holding steady in large volume. There was plenty of material on hand to satisfy the needs of consumers. Prices were unchanged.

Urea-Formaldehyde — Business was thought brisk to normal, depending upon reports of individual producers. In all cases, it was felt that supplies were in good shape. The softwood plywood industry continued its large volume call for these resins for use in plywood lamination. There were no price changes.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate — Some manufacturers still differed ¼c. on drum differentials. One source felt that if prices for drums were to be leveled out in the near future, producers holding at the low side of the range would increase prices to meet those of the rest of the industry, due primarily to the increased cost of packaging. Most makers reported a satisfactory volume of sales. Supplies were ample.

Dioctyl Adipate—Although adipic acid continued short in some instances, enough DOA was being made to satisfy

Price Trends

Advanced

Gum, copal, Congo, No. 1, 2c. per lb.
No. 2, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Dammar, East India, batu, bold, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Shellac, lemon, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Superfine, 2c. per lb.
TN, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 1, 1952
92.85	92.88	91.49	88.44

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Protective Coatings Shipments

The following table from the Bureau of Census indicates total factory shipments of paints, varnish, and lacquer in September compared with August:—

	September	*August
Trade sales of paint, varnish and lacquer	$73,416,000	$73,717,000
Industrial sales, total	45,868,000	47,970,000
Paint and varnish	34,380,000	35,974,000
Lacquer	11,488,000	11,996,000
Total sales	$119,284,000	$121,687,000

*Revised.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Chats about Finishes

ETHYL CELLULOSE LACQUERS—SOLUTION FOR MANY PROBLEMS

by

CLARENCE W. GAULT

Manager of
Ethyl Cellulose Sales
Hercules' Cellulose Products Dept.

If you have a particularly tough lacquer problem, the unique properties of ethyl cellulose may hold the key to its solution. Ethyl cellulose is used on widely different surfaces including plastics such as polystyrene, and on rubber, metal, wood, and paper. It also forms the base of many liquid adhesives, strippable protective coatings, and gel lacquers.

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Clarence W. Gault

Cellulose Products Department
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ESTER GUMS
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GLOSS OIL 60
GLOSS OIL 65

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ALL GRADES X TO K

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WOLVERINE SOLVENTS AND CHEMICALS CO., Grand Rapids, Mich
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PANAREZ resins definitely improve chemical and mar resistance of protective finishes. They are neutral, and are compatible in oleo-resinous varnishes with phenolics, ester gums, hydrogenated rosins, coumarone-indene, and many other commonly used synthetic resins.
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PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Resin	Color Gardner	Softening Point, °F	Iodine Number	Acid Number
PANAREZ 3-210	9	200-220	230	0-1
PANAREZ 6-210	11	200-220	170	0-1
PANAREZ 7-210	18+	200-220	150	0-1
PANAREZ 8-210	18+	200-220	130	0-1
PANAREZ 12-210	16	200-220	60	0-1

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users. Demand was said to be holding steady. There were no revisions in price.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	†Thur.
Drums—					
F	$7.70	...	...	...	...
H	...	...	...	$7.75	...
I	...	...	...	7.75	...
K	7.80	...	$7.75	...	...
M	...	...	7.80	...	...
N	...	...	7.80	7.80	...
WG	7.95	$7.81	7.87	...	...
WW	8.04	7.915§	8.06§	8.00	...
Bags—					
K	7.67	...	...	...	...
M	...	...	...	7.67§	...
N	7.70	...	...	7.75	...
WG	7.85	...	...	7.83	...
WW	...	...	...	7.95	...

Tankcars (for week ended November 20)—WW $7.60, N $7.41§, K $7.36§, 1,685*.

Sales, USDA

1,578*	320*	1,296*	1,135*	...

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N $8.80, WG $8.90, WW $9.00.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.522†§	.5275†	.5275†	...	...
Sales	58,000¶	12,000¶	6,000¶	...	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 61c., l.c.l. 73c.

*Drums equivalent. †Tankcars. ¶Gallons. §Average price. ‡Holiday.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Congo gums continued to firm in price, as No. 1 rose 2c. per pound to a new listing of 19c. to 20c. No. 2 was up 2c., selling at 16c. to 18c. No. 3 rose 1c., and was offered at 14c. to 16c. per pound. While foreign buying continued strong, the market in this country revived to a great extent last week, with a show of active interest.

Dammar Gum—Europe and Japan continued to soak up backlogs, keeping the foreign market extremely firm. Domestically, East India batu bold showed signs of increasing strength, as prices were increased 1c. per pound. Material was being offered at 14½c. to 15c. The range narrowed on nubs and chips, as last week the asking price was 8½c. to 9c. per pound. All types of dammar sold well.

Shellac — All orange grades of shellac were reduced last week. Lemon No. 1 was down 1c., going at 39c. per pound. No. 2 sold at 37c. to 39c. per pound, a 2c. reduction. Superfine declined 2c. per pound to the new range of 35c. to 37c. TN dropped 2c. to the spread of 33c. to 34c. per pound. Domestic interest was spotty. It was also reported that the Calcutta market was somewhat easier during the week. London prices were also said to have decreased. These declines were expected to be reflected on the domestic market soon. Bleached bonedry types continued firm, with a large number of sales reported for the week. There were no price changes. Stocks of all grades were thought sufficient enough to take care of consumer needs.

Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate—The market was quiet last week. Steadiness was the characteristic feature of trade. Prices were without change. Producers readily filled consumer contracts.

Talc—Interest was reportedly somewhat restricted last week. There was enough material to satisfy consumer needs. No price changes were thought necessary at present.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Argentine material still sold at under replacement cost last week, as domestic consumers held off buying. Current prices ranged from 20½c. to 23½c. per pound, duty paid, depending upon quality. Consuming mills continued to work off existing inventories rather than become active in trade. However, it was expected that buying would begin again

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soon on a large scale as existing stocks vanished. New Zealand lactic was being offered at from 25c. to 27c. per pound, with unenthusiastic demand reported.

Cobalt Driers—Price increases, expected since the recent rise in the cost of cobalt metal, have been announced by most producers. Fused cobalt linoleate containing 8½ percent cobalt was increased 3¾c. to 75¾c. per pound, in drums. Liquid was boosted to 61c. Naphthenate was lifted 2½c. to 48¼c. per pound. Resinate was upped 2¾c. to 29¾c. per pound. Tallate, containing 6 percent cobalt, was raised 2½c. to a new pdice of 45c. per pound. While new prices of some materials were made effective November 28, others were scheduled to go into effect December 14. Supply was good, and demand was thought average. It was reported that business was moving along at a normal rate despite the prospect of price rises.

Wittenberg Co. Completes Resins Plant at Valdosta

A. J. Wittenberg Company, Jacksonville, Fla., has completed a synthetic resins plant at Valdosta, Ga. The new unit is located adjacent to the gum processing plant of Glidden Company's naval stores division.

According to Wittenberg, nelio gum rosin will be available year round piped hot from rosin still to resin reactors, which, it is claimed, will provide exceptionally high quality rosin. The plant at present produces a full line of phenolic, maleic modified resins, ester gums and a number of specialty resins. Pure phenolic thermosetting and thermoplastic resins, as well as a range of polyterpene and terpene phenolics, are scheduled for early production. The plant facilities provide for the production of alkyd, styrene and polyester resins.

Whittaker Has Vermiculite

Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc., New York, is now handling special industrial sizes of vermiculite, produced by Zonolite Company, Chicago. Vermiculite is mined by Zonolite in Montana and South Carolina and processed at more than thirty-five plants in the United States and Canada.

Steudel, Sherwin-Williams President, Chairman of Paint Division of CAI

Arthur William Steudel, president of Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has accepted the chairmanship of the paints and varnishes division of the Committee of American Industry, Colby M. Chester, CAI chairman has announced. A division of the National Fund for Medical Education, the CAI is spearheading a nationwide appeal to raise $10,000,000 for the country's seventy-nine medical schools. Mounting deficits are threatening not only the school's teaching and research programs but also their high academic standards.

Working with Mr. Steudel will be:—M. H. Corbin, president, Standard-Toch Chemicals, Inc.; Arthur E. Jones, president, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Company; Roy W. Lindsay, president, Pratt & Lambert, Inc.; Harold C. McClellan, president, Old Colony Paint & Chemical Company; Ben Robertson, sr., president, Reliance Varnish Company; R. B. Robinette, president, General Paint Corporation, and John W. Weber, jr., president, International Paint Company.

N.E. Paint Technicians Christmas Party to Be Held Dec. 17 in Boston

The New England Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its Christmas meeting on December 17, in conjunction with the New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and the New England Paint Salesmen's Club. The meeting will be held at the Statler hotel, Boston.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of the oils and fats market last week, was the strength of soybean oil as a result of the higher beans market. The price of oil was fractionally higher under improved demand especially for prompt delivery. Other edible oils were inactive and quotably unchanged, except peanut oil which dropped sharply due to increased crude offerings.

Crude coconut oil was stronger, up fractionally, while refined grades were without change. Copra also was slightly higher. Edible olive oil was in freer supply and lower for round lot quantities.

Further weakness developed in tallow and greases due to reduced export demand. Prices were off fractionally, especially for the higher grades of tallow.

Soapers purchased a good volume of tallow for prompt and future delivery at the lower levels.

Consuming inquiry for drying oils continued to lag. Trading in tung oil slackened, but the market held on a steady basis, despite the slow demand. Heavy arrivals from the Argentine last week had little effect on the market, having been discounted. Oiticica oil continued dull and featureless and selling pressure caused prices to drop fractionally. Linseed oil also is in slow request, but quotations were steady and unchanged for less carlots, while carlots were available at concessions. Refined fish was in good demand for small lots for fill-in needs, while carlots could have been shaded on firm bids. Crude menhaden oil was inactive, but limited stocks were maintained at former levels.

Strength of crude beeswax replacements was reflected locally and stocks on spot were higher. African crude was lifted one cent per pound. Higher cost of ouricury wax for shipment from Brazil and light supplies on spot were boosted two cents per pound. Carnauba wax continued in slow demand. Selling pressure unsettled No. 3, North country crude and refined and asking prices could have been shaded for round lot quantities. Yellow grades, however, remained steady at prevailing prices.

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, lauric, 1c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Lard, 1¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 to $2 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, ½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
ref., ⅜c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $1 to $1.50 per ton.
Soybean meal, $6 per ton.
Wax, bees, Afr., crude, 1c. per lb.
Ouricury, ref., 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Greases, ½c. per lb.
Oil, oiticica, ¼c. per lb.
Olive, 10c. per gal.
Palm, ½c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, 1¾c. per lb.
ref., 1c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 28, 1952
97.31	94.84	90.91	113.13

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated — Withdrawals against contracts were absorbed in moderate volume, while new business was quiet. Quotations were without change.

Coconut—Crude was firmer and fractionally higher at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast for November shipment; 16⅜c., first half December and 16¼c., second half, same basis. At New York spot was quoted at 18¼c. per pound, tankcars and 17½c., straight December.

Copra—This market was firmer. Shipments were advanced to $217.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast.

Corn—Trading was limited to immediate delivery. Crude oil was quoted at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was held at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—Strength of soybeans and allied markets was reflected in bleachable cottonseed futures last week. Prices fluctuations were narrow, but the market scored fractional advances. Rumors persisted in the trade that a cottonseed oil deal between the United States and United Kingdom was about to be consummated; that the price of cottonseed oil would be lifted by CCC shortly and that the government would not restrict the exportation of soybeans. No official news was available concerning these reports. However, these rumors exerted a steady influence on the market. Commission houses and trade interests were both sides of the market. Demand for cash refined oil was light and spotty. Tankcars were quoted at 17¾c. per pound, New York for prompt delivery.

Trading was reported fairly active in crude for prompt and early next year delivery. Tankcars were quoted at 13¾c. per pound, f.o.b. mills in the southeast; 13½c., Valley and 13¼c. to 13⅜c., Texas as to location.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended November 27 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	76	16.09	15.88	16.07@16.10
March	20	15.95	15.65	15.88@15.91
May	39	15.60	15.30	15.56S
July	41	15.20	15.00	15.15S

Total sales, 176 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil was held at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, Valley basis and crude soybean oil, 13½c., tankcars, Decatur, for early December. Market steady. Cottonseed meal was firmer at $61 per ton, sacked, Memphis. Cottonseed slab cake was $54 per ton, bid, Valley, with offers light and demand fair.

Linseed—Consumers restricted operations to withdrawals against former contracts and small lots for fill-in requirements. Interest in forward needs continued inactive. Raw oil was quotably unchanged at 15.9c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis and 17.15c. per pound, tankcars, New York, November-December delivery. Firm bids could have shaded carlots at least 2 points per pound. Deliveries against contracts moved in fair volume, but were not as heavy as a month ago.

Minneapolis.—Area crushers maintained price levels on linseed oil the past week even though buyers' ideas were still bearish. Raw oil for December delivery was quoted at 15.9c. a pound, tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis; January-March at 16c. and April-June at 16.1c. Some additional business was placed to year-end; otherwise, bookings were limited. Inquiry also developed for first quarter of 1954 requirements. Many paint manufacturers and other users were said to be getting low on balances, indicating that further replenishment business is expected.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pound, were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	8,640,000	6,120,000
Since Sept. 1	83,340,000	103,860,000

Flaxseed—Market inactive, with prices easier.

Minneapolis.—Dullness continued to grip the flaxseed market as offerings were limited and demand was not very aggressive. There was considerable activity in the futures market, with traders switching from the December contract to the March and May futures. No 1 cash flaxseed sold mostly around $3.95 a bushel, delivered Minneapolis price. Buying of seed in the spot cash market was light, totaling 20 cars and 1,000 bushels in small lots out of store. To-arrive bookings amounted to 21 cars and in excess of 36,000 bushels in varied-sized lots, mostly out of storage. Actual receipts of seed for all accounts totaled 177 cars as against 230 cars the previous week and 154 cars in the same week last year. Shipments from Minneapolis totaled 48 cars as compared to 78 cars the preceding week and 32 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1953-54	Receipts 1952-53	Shipments 1953-54	Shipments 1952-53
Past week	309,750	261,800	84,000	15,300
Since Sept. 1	10,677,100	9,335,200	1,994,150	1,322,050

Oiticica—There was no improvement in quiet demand. Market was unsettled and lower. Prompt delivery was quoted at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York. Demand for drums were limited to less carlots. Prices were lower at 19¼c. to 20c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Olive—Light and spotty trading was noted for spot delivery. Stocks on spot were more liberal. Sizable lots were available at $2.40 per gallon and smaller quantities up to $2.60 per gallon, drums, duty paid, spot, as to quality.

Palm—Business was confined to small lots for spot delivery. Clarified was quoted at 12.4c. to 12¾c. per pound, drums, spot and 11¼c. per pound, tankcars.

Peanut—Offers of crude oil were freer and market declined sharply. Crude was quoted at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, delivery first half December. Buying interest was light. Refined oil was easier and offered at 23¾c. per pound tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed—Market was quiet, but steady. Refined oil was unchanged at 16¼c. per

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Safflower—Consuming inquiry was inactive. Tankcars were held at 15¾c. per pound, New York basis.

Soybean—Sharp advance of the beans market stiffened oil and prices were lifted about ½c. per pound. Crude oil sold up to 14c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, spot delivery and was nominal thereat. First half December advanced to 13¾c. per pound; straight December to 13½c. and January-March to 13c, same basis. Refined salad oil was nominal at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, spot and 16½c., first half December.

Sales and prices of prime soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended November 27 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	21	13.05	12.99	13.34@13.45
March	138	12.75	12.26	12.61@12.66
May	9	12.45	12.20	12.42@12.52
July	2	12.15	12.10	12.20@12.23
September	6	11.25	11.10	11.24@11.27
October	1	10.90	10.90	10.81@10.85

Total sales, 177 contracts.

Tung—Buying interest slackened resulting in lower offers in some quarters. Tankcars ranged from 23¼c. to 23½c. per pound, New York, for any position, depending upon seller. While business was slow, the market was steady at this level. Heavy arrivals at New York last week totaling 1,697 tons had been discounted and had little effect on the market. Drums were quoted 24¾c. to 25c. per pound, carlots as to seller. lots were ½c. more.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Slow demand for export and domestic delivery further unsettled the market resulting in a fractional decline. Offers were more liberal, with no takers. Choice white grease, not all hog fat was nominal at 8c. per pound, tankcaars, delivered. Yellow was available at 5c. per pound; house, 4¾c. and brown, 4c., tankcars delivered.

Lard—This market was irregular, but closed higher. Cash lard was advanced to 16c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Further weakness developed as a result of the slackened buying interest for export. Prices were off ¼c. per pound. Domestic business improved as soapers purchased a good volume at the lower levels for prompt and forward delivery. Fancy bleachable was quoted at 6¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 6c.; special, 5¾c. and No. 1, 5⅛c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Cod—Trading was reported slow. Replacements were unchanged at 8½c. per pound, drums, exdock, New York. Offerings were light and well held, with consumers showing little interest. Stocks on spot were held at 9½c. to 10c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Refined Fish—Deliveries against contracts were in steady request, while new business was slow. Light pressed was offered at 11c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, but firm bids could have shaded this figure. Crude menhaden oil inactive and nominal at 6¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Los Angeles.—Trading in local fish oil market quiet, with 5c. per pound asked on remaining cars of crude tuna oil, f.o.b. San Pedro. Alaskan herring oil supplies continued light with demand fair; crude 8¼c. per pound asked, f.o.b. Seattle.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Mills throughout the southeast continued to tender a large volume of cottonseed products to the government under the support program. Slightly increased demand for meal noted at the support price. In some cases a little above, for immediate, December and January shipment. Buyers are buying cautiously as a result of the government drought and flood relief programs where meal is available to the farmers at $35 per ton. Forty-one percent was offered at $59 per ton sacked Alabama, Georgia; $60, South Carolina, and $61, North Carolina points, and $60 to $61. Memphis, December shipment. Slab cake 41 percent was offered at $54 per ton bulk Mississippi Valley points, December.

Linseed Meal—Active demand further strengthened the market. Prices up $1 to $2 per ton.

Minneapolis.—The linseed meal market continued to rule strong. Expeller meal, which appeared to be in tight supply, was up $2 a ton for the week. Extracted meal was $1 higher. Most action developed on nearby coverage and only mild interest was shown on forward needs. At week's end, extracted meal (36 percent protein) was quotd at $61-$61.50 a ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller meal (32 percent to 34 percent protein) was quoted at $68-$68.50, with some sales reported made at as high as $69.50, bulk. Shipments continued brisk.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	15,600,000	12,420,000
Since Sept. 1.....	150,540,000	166,220,000

Peanut Feed Meal—Supply of peanut feed meal has gradually increased and demand was more active due to higher asking prices for soybean and cottonseed meals. Forty-five percent old process meal was offered at $68.50 per ton sacked basis Georgia points, and solvent $63 sacked f.o.b. South Alabama, for December shipment. Last week the government released peanuts for crushing of approximately 1,400 tons of feed meal.

Soybean Meal—Strength of soybeans caused meal prices to advance. During the last two weeks soybean meal has advanced approximately $13 per ton. Buyers are still covering their requirements only as needed. Processors seem to be content with present sales, although no large tonnage was traded at any one time. Forty-four percent meal was offered at $69 per ton bulk December, $69.50 January, February-March Decatur; at $70.50, West Tennessee for December, January, February shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—Strength of crude grades kept this market firm. Trading was light, chiefly for actual needs. African crude was stronger, with the higher cost of replacements and spot stocks were raised to 49c. to 50c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Refined grades were steadier and maintained at current levels.

Carnauba—Trading continued light as consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Limited demand of late has increased selling pressure on No. 3, North Country crude and refined and firm bids for sizable lots could have shaded the market. No. 3, North country crude was nominal at 87c. per pound and refined, 90c. per pound, depending upon quantity. No. 1, yellow remained steady and ranged from $1.18 to $1.19 per pound, same basis.

Ouricury—Higher cost of replacements and limited stocks here, strengthened the market. Refined was advanced to 80c. to 81c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

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US Export Financing

—Continued from page 3

Austria announced that it would free 50 percent and France made a similar move in the same direction.

The OEEC countries agreed to report on the restrictions they continue to maintain against intra-European trade before the next meeting with a view to seeing what can be done about them. They also agreed to make a similar report on their restrictions against imports from the dollar area.

In discussing the need for continued US assistance to the four countries, Mr. Stassen stated:

In Spain, where the US military and air base program is just beginning, some economic support is necessary to prevent serious inflationary pressure. Greece and Turkey do not quite have the resources on their own to maintain the substantial defense forces which are desirable from the United States security standpoint in that part of the world. The French effort in Indo-China is a special situation with fully one-third of the French military budget going into this operation.

Mr. Stassen also stated that the FOA has moved to implement the agricultural surplus section of the Mutual Security Act, which provides for the sale to other countries of upwards to $250,000,000 worth of United States surplus commodities in return for foreign currencies. He stated that the first arrangements have been completed under this provision. Products that have been ruled eligible are fats and oils, oils seeds, cotton, tobacco, corn, wheat, beef, dairy products and fruits.

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Current Prices

—Continued from page 33

Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works	lb.	.27	—
NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
Borate, bgs. c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.202	—
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
precipitated, powd., dms	lb.	.26	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.50	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		6.10	—
tanks, works, 100 lbs.		4.85	—
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.10	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.60	—
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs		10.60	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.00	—
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.523	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14¼	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22	.37½
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	5.25	—
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.45	.46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.10	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8%, Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.24½	—
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.30	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.36	—
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¾	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.			
Zinc phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.42	.49
Resinate precip., dms., frt. allo.	lb.	.26¾	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	.13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.38	.42
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs.		7.40	—
l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs.		7.90	9.90
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l. works, 100 lbs.		6.55	—
l.c.l. works, 100 lbs.		6.90	—
36%, Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs.		7.90	8.05
l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs.		8.65	8.80
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher.			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
fluorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.10	1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.85	2.50
Undecylenate dms	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		9.65	—
bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		10.25	—
l.c.l., bbls., works, 100 lbs.		10.75	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41½
normal, dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04⅝	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works	lb	No prices.	
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.25	11.50
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
Zirconium oxide, C.P., white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric fused, bags., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb	.35½	—

sugar cane resin

Produced by the Sugar Cane Wax Enterprise, Gramercy, Louisiana. Warwick Wax Co., Inc. exclusive distributors. Available in all quantities for immediate delivery. For samples, quotations and specifications write to:

WARWICK WAX COMPANY, INC. SUBSIDIARY Sun CHEMICAL CORPORATION
10TH STREET AND 44TH AVE., LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.
MIDWESTERN OFFICE: 24 NORTH RACINE AVENUE, CHICAGO 7, ILLINOIS MONROE 6-9604

PUBLIC AUCTION
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1953—11:00 A.M.
Sale of Chemical and Processing equipment located at
120 So. Niagara St. (on premises) Lockport, New York
20 Miles N.E. of Buffalo

MAIN ITEMS

1—Bird 18"x28" steel solid bowl Continuous Centrifugal.
3—40" Bird Suspended Centrifugals 347 stainless steel baskets and curbs with explosion proof 30/7.5 HP, 1200/600 RPM 440 volt motors.
1—Rogers Spray Dryer, 16' dia.
1—Bowen Spray Dryer, 14' dia.
1—Pittsburgh Lectrodryer, D-75, steam coils, blowers.
1—Rotary Kiln 4'x30', ⅜" shell, with speed reducer.
1—Sharples Centrifuge, Size 18-V.
1—Pfaudler 200 gal. jacketed, glass-lined Tank, agtd.
2—Dopp 250 gal. Kettles, double motion agitators.
3—Nash Hytor Pumps, up to 70 CFM.
3—Belt Conveyors, 18"x25'.
1—Abbe 10 jar Mill, 1 qt. ea., ½ HP motor.
1—Davenport 3A Dewaterer.
2—Worthington Air Compressors 14"x13" with 100 HP motors, panel board, controls, 628 CFM 100# pressure.
2—Keeler Water Tube Boilers, 125 HP, 125# ASME with stokers and pumps.
1—Thropp two-roll rubber Mill, 18"x50", 75 HP motor with drive.
1—10"x16" Jaw Crusher.
2—Raymond and Williams Hammer Mills.
2—Jeffrey-Traylor Waytrol Feeders FO type 200.
1—Steel Bin 15'x25'x9' high on structural steel legs.
2—American 8"x8" bronze Centrifugal Pumps, 1500 GPM.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Table Dryer, 4'x10' Monel surface.
2—600 lb. jacketed Powder Mixers.

MISCELLANEOUS

Train Unit Heaters; Portable Agitators; Jar Mills; Laboratory Filters; Autoclaves; Blowers; Stills; 20 to 60 gal. glass-lined and stainless steel Tanks; 400 gal. rubber lined Tanks; 1 ton and 8 ton Ammonia Compressors; Steel Tanks; Rectangular Steel Tanks, 2500 gal. with agitators; Union 3500# 7½ HP Pump; Dracco Dust Collectors; Bowen Spraying Machines; La Bour, Oliver, Hills-McCanna, Gould, Quimby Pumps; Large Lot of Motors from 1 to 30 HP; G.E. Frequency Generator Set, 500 cycles; Transformers; Large Lot of brand new Celeron Piping and fittings; Miscellaneous pipes, valves, etc.

Terms of Sale—Cash
No Confirmation—Immediate Delivery
Descriptive circular available on request

RALPH ROSEN
Auctioneer GENESEE BLDG. Liquidator WA 2956 Appraiser BUFFALO, N.Y.

SPECIAL PURCHASE

All Equipment Two Years Old

3—PFAUDLER GLASS LINED REACTION KETTLES; jacketed, 750, 500; 200 gal. Each with motor driven agitator.

6—MONEL KETTLES, 6' dia. x 5'. Jacketed, agitated, cone bottom, each with motor drive. Also 1—5' dia. x 6'9".

1—BAKER PERKINS "TER-MEER" CONTINUOUS CENTRIFUGAL, 12" basket, motor driven.

1—ALL MONEL ENZINGER FILTER; jacketed, 28' x 56", 8 monel leaves.

1—Carrier Corp. Refrigeration Equipment to provide 140,000 BTU hr. refrigeration; Freon 12 compressor.

1—Carrier Corp. Refrigeration Compressor, Size 5F-60, Freon 12.

1—5' dia. x 9' 6" Copper Vacuum Pan, cast iron jacket, also steam coils.

2—7' x 19' Horizontal Steel Welded Storage Tanks.

Including many Condensers, motor driven Pumps, etc.

WIRE, PHONE, WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS

POLYVINYL ACETATE UNIT

Approx. 1000 lb. per hr. capacity of dry resin produced from a 50/50 water and granulated resin solution. Filtrate: Acetic Acid Solution. The solids leave centrifugal with 10% moisture content. Dryer Discharge: —1%.

1—500 gal. s/s jacketed agitated Reaction Kettle with Reflux Condenser, 15 HP Explosion Proof Motor, Reeves variable speed transmission and Phila. gear reducer.
1—6' dia. x 15' long, s/s Continuous Rotary Resin Dryer.
1—Solid bowl all stainless steel Centrifugal 30" x 40", motor driven.
2—500 gal. s/s Tanks.
1—250 gal. s/s Tank.
3—S/s Pumps, with 1½ HP Explosion Proof Motors.

Above equipment is NEW—was installed but contract cancelled two weeks before completion.

Prefer sell complete, but will sell separate items.

OUR 36th YEAR

NEW CONDENSER TUBES

150,000 lbs. of 70/30 Cupro Nickel:
¼" O.D. x .015 Wall (various sizes).
⅝" O.D. x 18 ga. x 8'2", 11'6", 13'3" and 14'3".

70,000 lbs. 90/10 Cupro Nickel:
¾" O.D. x 18 ga. x 15'3¼".

90,000 lbs. Admiralty:
⅝" O.D. x 18 ga. x 22'6" and 27'6".

90,000 lbs. Aluminum Brass:
¾" O.D. x 18 ga. x 28'6".
1" O.D. x 17 ga. x 21' 0-⅜".

12,000 pieces 70/30 Cupro Nickel Finned Tubing:
18 ga. x ⅝" and 1" O.D.
7, 8 and 9 fins per inch, 1 1/16" to 1¾" O.D. over fins.

Also, considerable quantities of intermediate sizes and lengths, as long as inventory lasts.

WIRE, PHONE, WRITE for quotations.

WANTED—Your Idle Machinery

CASH WAITING—Send us your list.

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FOR OVER A QUARTER CENTURY A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

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Our representative will be glad to discuss with you your requirements for Good Used Machinery

A FEW SPECIALS

1—Sharples type 316 stainless steel Super D-Hydrator Model C-20.
1—Fletcher stainless steel, 40" suspended type centrifuge, perforated basket.
2—Sparkler type 316 stainless steel filters, Model 33-D-17.
1—Eimco stainless steel rotary vacuum filter, 2'x1'.
1—Niagara stainless steel filter, Model 136-46.
1—Buflovac type 347 stainless steel rotary vacuum Dryer, 5'x20'.
1—Readco type 316 stainless steel jacketed powder Mixer, 1,000 lbs.
1—Swenson Walker type 316 stainless steel jacketed crystallizer, 4-10' sections.
1—Nooter 500-gallon stainless steel jacketed reactor, ASME constructed.
1—Link-Belt Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 750-20.
1—Baker Perkins steel steam jacketed double arm sigma blade Mixer, 200 gallons working capacity. Built 1949.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.

ESTABLISHED 1886

Union, New Jersey Telephone: UNionville 2-4900

JUST PURCHASED

1—Taber CO_2 gas compressor, 1945 unit.

8—4000 gal. Vertical Closed Aluminum Tanks, 5/16".

1—48" dia. x 40 plate high Bubble Cap Column.

15—Aluminum Compartment Tanks, 2700 and 3000 gal. Removed from truck chassis.

2—Kennedy Van Saun 3' dia. x 6' long Ball Tube Mills.

1—64" dia. x 13" plate Bubble Cap Column, high chrome iron.

3—5' dia. x 50' Stainless Steel Columns or Extraction Towers, baffle plate type.

1—Baker Perkins #14—JEM Universal Mixer, 50 gal. working cap., vacuum cover; jacketed; double arm, sigma blades; 50 HP motor.

ANOTHER LIQUIDATION

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Welded steel tanks, Lastiglas lined—(10) 13,700 gal. Horiz.; (4) 9100 gal. Vert.; (2) 6000 gal. Vert.; (4) 4400 gal. Vert. Bolted tanks (brewery glass lining). (9) Vertical—2000, 3600 and 5400 gal. (8) Vertical closed Aluminum Tanks—4100 gal. cap.

FOR SALE FROM STOCK

8—15,000 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Closed Fermenting Tanks, 80 lb. W.P. Turbine agitator with 40 HP motor, 970 lin. ft. 3" pipe coil. Excellent condition.

40—Stainless Steel Tanks—15, 30, 60, 100, 150, 200 260, 300, 500, 1,000, 3,000, 5,700, 16,000 gal.

30—Aluminum Tanks, closed, 4, 275, 500, 1400, 2300, 3100, 4100 and 9000 gal.

30—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 500 gal.

2—450 gal. St. St. Jktd. Agit. closed Processing Kettles.

3—13 gal. Stainless Steel (T347) Jacketed Autoclaves or Pressure Vessels, 700# int. pr., 50 # jkt. pr.

1—Stainless Steel Pressure Vessel, 600# W.P. T304, 18" dia. x 9'4" L. (86 gal.).

4—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jktd. and Agit., 35, 60, 100 & 250 gal.

3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns.

8—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 400, 160, 70, 55, 40 and 14 sq. ft.

1—Ball & Jewell #1½ Rotary Cutter, stainless steel. 30 HP Motor.

5—Mikro Pulverizers #1-SH, #1-SI, #2-SI, #2-TH and 24" TH.

2—48" dia. Suspended Centrifugals Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, Bottom Discharge, AT&M & Bird.

4—DeLaval Centrifugal Oil Purifiers, models 600, 74-11 and 94-01.

2—Sweetland Filters, #10, #12.

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NASH HYTOR—AL473 Vacuum Pump, w/3 HP motor.

MIXER—Simpson, #1½ w/10 HP gearmotor; Baker Perkins, 50 gal., Double Sigma, 10 HP drive.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS—1", 2", 2½", Rubber, Stainless, C.I., large stock, low prices.

KETTLES—Aluminum, 275 gal., Jacket., Agitated.

DRYERS—Rotary 3'x30', 4'x20', 4½'x20,'

MILLS — Hardinge 7'x48", pebble—6'x22" Ball—24" Lab. unit.

SCREENS—Tyler Hummer, 3x5, 1 & 3 deck.

JAW CRUSHERS — 2 x 6 open door, 8½ x 14½, 9 x 15, 11 x 26, 18 x 36.

FILTER PRESSES—30" wash. open, 42" closed, non-wash.

BLOWERS, PRESSURE—Spencer 470/32, 1300/16, N. Amer. 400/12.

VARI DRIVE—Reeves, 5 HP, gear motors, speed reducers.

—

LAWLER COMPANY

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METUCHEN 6-0245

STEIN EQUIP'T *OFFERS*

DRYERS AND KILNS

5 x15' Rotary Kiln brick lined complete.
Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40 x42"
2—Allbr Nelf 4 x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
6—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers.
8—Rotary Dryers. Direct & indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube
New Rotary Dryers. Kilns and Coolers

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals Bottom Discharge
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 4A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also Sharples #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers. 300 & 301.

FILTERS

1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18" 24" 30". 36" iron Filter Presses, also disc types.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

100 gal. Stainless closed Jack. Agit. Kettle.
Pfaudler 500-gal. vert. Glass Lined Tanks.
100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal vert agit. Jack. Steel Kettle
1200 gal. Agit. Steel Tank, 15 HP motor.
600 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
2—Pfaudler 500-gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
1—250 gal Lead lined Kettle
5—American Tool 300 gal. Churns.
1—250 gal. Jacketed Copper Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper, Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 5,000 gals.
Copper Varnish Kettles, 150 to 300 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x5', 30"x42", Abbe 24"x33" & 30"x36".
1—Abbe Pebble Mill, 24"x33". Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
2—Robinson 16" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22" 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U. S. & Premier 1½ H.P Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 50 & 9 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000 #.
3—Day 15 & 40-gal. Pony Mixers
1—Ross type 150 gal. change Can Mixer.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

Stokes #280, 4" dia. Preform Machine.
1—Stokes E Tablet Machine, ½" dia.
B&J #1 & Abbe #000 Rotary Cutters.
Anderson RB Expeller 20 HP Motor.
Sly Dust Collector, 242 sq. ft., complete.
3—Buffalo Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 5 H.P.
5—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines. ½ to 4".
5—Kane 2 HP. Gas Boilers, 200 & 160# pressure.
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers
1—Stokes 2K Paste Filler, up to 5 gals.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
Elgin Capper, ½ H.P. Motor driven.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36" dia.
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.
Boilers—Gas, Oil & Coal.
Conveyors & elevators, Scales, etc.

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STERLING 8-1944

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2—Blaw-Knox 110 Gal. & Ag. Autoclaves 2000 psi. Code Const.
10—Shriver & Sperry Filters, 12" to 30".
2—Sperry 18" Jack. Filter Presses.
1—Sweetland #12 Filter, Bronze Leaves.
1—Read 100 Gal. Mixer, Jack 40 HP.
8—Horiz. Spiral Mixers 100 to 2000#.
3—Roball Sifters, 20"x48" to 40"x120".
4—Vac Shelf Dryers, 6 to 17 shelves.
1—G. L. Vac. Receiver, 250 Gal.
3—Al. Bubble Cap Columns, 27"x36".
1—Buflovak 6' dia. Vac. Crystallizer
5—Hor. S.S. Tanks, 2,500 to 16,000 Gals.
20—Jack. S.S. Kettles, 30 to 300 Gals.
1—Bird 48" Sus. S.S. Centrifuge M.D.
1—Portable Conveyor 24"x33' centers
4—Vert. Rubber Lined Tanks, 3,500 Gals.
2—Rubber lined tanks, 42,000 gals.
1—Keeler CP 350 H.P. Boiler 160#.
2—Pfaudler 500 Gal. Reactors.
1—Mikro 2TH Pulv. 15 H.P. A.C. motor.

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FOR SALE

Dryer: Louisville 14x72", stain. steel.
Filter: Oliver 1x1', type 316 stain. steel.
Hammer Mills: Williams, Mikro, Prater.
Vac. Drum Dryer: Devine 2x4', st. steel.
Heat Exchanger: Alberger 1500 sq. ft., s.s.
Mixer: Read dbl. arm. 300 gal., st. steel.
Mixer: Colton #6 stain. steel, 5 hp.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51 motor dr.
Mixers: Abbe Lenart s.s., 10 and 100 gal.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
Mills: Day Harris 18" st. steel.
Mixer: Simpson 36" Intensive.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Mixer: Day 3-bbl. single arm, st. steel.
Colloid Mill: Premier 3" st. steel, 7½ hp.
Pony Mixers: 2½, 8, 15, 20, 40 gal.
Vacuum Pans: 36", 25 gal. st. steel.
Evaporator: 60 sq. ft., type 316 stain. steel.

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1925 W. North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

Chemical Equipment Festival!

1—Bird 36"x50" S.S. 304 Continuous Centrifuge.

1—Buffalo Double Drum Dryer S.S. 316, 6" Dx7½".

6—S.S. Centrifugal Pumps 10 to 400 GPM

1—Nickel Heat Exchanger, 135 sq. ft., Griscom Russell.

2—300 Gal. S.S. 347 Tanks, ASME.
1—St. Regis 100-lb. Bag Filling Machine.
7—Milton Roy Simplex Feed Pumps. Type 316 stainless steel with 5 HP explosion-proof motor 5'x6'9", NEW.
1—1,000 gal. Agitated Kettle, SS 316, 5'x6'9". NEW.
2—Heat Exchangers, Shell & Tube, SS 316, 1-100 sq. ft.; 1—380 sq. ft. NEW.
2—S.S. 316 Tanks—1—750 Gal.—1—900 Gal.
1—Shriver 12"x12" C.I. Filter Press—24 Chambers.
2—42"x42" Independent Filter Press—30 wood Chambers—NEW.
7—S.S. 316 Tanks—50, 300, 500, 600, 1,000 Gal.—NEW.
2—Pfaudler 1,000 Gal. G/L Kettles—Complete—NEW.

LARGE STOCK OF S.S. CHEMICAL PROCESSING EQUIPMENT OF ALL TYPES
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1—Mikro 2DH pulverizer, 10 HP TEFC motor.
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1—2500 gal. agitated sparger type steel pressure vessel, 7'x7', dished heads, S.S. valve.
1—Shriver 18" rubber covered filter press.
1—Troy 30" S.S. centrifugal, 3 H.P. underdriven.
5—80 gal. S.S. jack. tilting kettles on trunnions.

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3—International Buhrstone lined Mills, 8x8'; direct drive, 50 HP.
5—Patterson 6'x8' Buhrstone lined.
2—Patterson 6'x6' Buhrstone; 20 HP.
1—Patterson 6'x5' Buhrstone lined.
3—Abbe 4'6"x5', Buhrstone lined.
2—Patterson Porcelain Lined Mills; 40"x48" and 30"x42".

ROLLER MILLS

Water cooled mills by J. H. Day, Ross and Kent; 12"x30" and 16"x40". Brand New Lab size Mills 4"x8" and 6"x12".

DRY MIXERS

Double Ribbon horizontal Mixers from 200 lb. to 5000 lb.; also tumbling Batch Mixers for amalgamating in all sizes.

CHANGE CAN MIXERS

J. H. Day Pony Mixers; 15 gal. to 40 gal. motorized complete with cans.

Post Mixers; 6' shafts; with mixing cans 24"x 28" and 26"x36".

Lead Mixers, 250 gal., 350 gal. and 700 gal.

FILTER PRESSES

Shriver and Sperry Cast Iron Filter Presses from 12"x12" to 42"x42" of various types for every purpose.

DOUBLE ARM MIXERS

Heavy duty Mass and Dough Mixers of the Baker Perkins type both Jacketed and Unjacketed; 2 gal. to 300 gal.

FEATURES!

Bird Stainless Continuous Centrifuge, 18" x 28".

Mojonnier Stainless Vacuum Pan, 3' x 10'.

Charlotte No. 50 Monel Jacketed Colloid Mill.

1 Tolhurst Stainless 40" Suspended Type Centrifugal Extractor; 2 speed motor.

2 Stainless Processing Kettles, 6' dia. x 5'10½" deep plus cone bottom 2'4¾"; with agitators all in Stainless.

3 Steel Horizontal Tanks; 8' x 30" with ½" Steel bumped heads; with coils and saddles.

1 Niagara Stainless Pressure Filter; Model 110-20.

1 Oliver Pre-Coat Vacuum Filter lined with Type 316 Stainless; 5'3" x 10' plus all accessories.

1 Comb. Eng. Vertical Boiler; 323 BHP complete.

3799 V 1—Lancaster Rotary Digester or Reactor; stainless lined; 1,000 gal. 64"x 19'; Jacketed 300 PSI.
3781—Sprout Waldron Stainless Continuous Cylindrical Mixer; 28" diameter x 12' long with heavy ribbons.
3673 L39-40—Two American Sterilizers, 42" x 60" quick opening doors.
3803—Climax Rectangular Sterilizer or Disinfectant; 48"x42"x8' complete.
3793—Rex Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger 20' long, having 36 tubes 1".
T 6-800—16 A.O. Smith Glass Lined Horizontal Tanks; 7'4"x28' long and 34'9" long.
3659 R 3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Column; 27½"x36'; 11 sections; 60 plates.
3470—Stainless Bubble Cap Column, 8⅝"x 19' high; 16 sections, complete.
3274—Swenson Quadruple Effect Long Tube Vertical Film Type Evaporator may be separated for single or multiple use; print available.
10595—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryer Type "F" 54"x40' long with 38"x20' Cooler.
8316—Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer; 28"x60".
655 R 6—General American Twin Drum Dryer, 42"x120" complete.
3501/E3—Devine Vacuum Chamber Dryer No. 12; accommodates 20 shelves, 40" x 43".
3853 S3—Baker Perkins Ter-Meer Type Continuous Centrifuge Size S12 in Type 316 Stainless, complete with Slurry Feeder.

FMC FRED R. FIRSTENBERG, Pres.

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.

157 HUDSON ST. WOrth 6-3456 NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

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1—Acme Triple effect evaporator, all steel, 462 sq. ft. total area.....$5000
6—Sperry 18" center feed recessed 26 & 41 chambers filter presses, closed del., non-washing .....$350 ea.
1—24" wood filter press, with nearly new wood $350
6—Shriver & Independent 30" filter press skeletons .....$200 ea.
2—Sweetland #12 filters, iron, 36—36" leaves, hydraulic closing .....$2000 ea.
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3—Bird 40" steel solid basket bottom discharge centrifuges, 40/10 HP motors....$1500 ea.
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6—3000# approx. 4' x 4'6" x 10' ribbon dry powder mixers .....$1250 ea.
1—Paterson 6' x 4' silex lined pebble mill $750
1—Hardinge 4' x 14'6" tube, arranged for motor drive, no motor.....$1500
2—Raymond #1 pulverizers.....$1000 ea.
2—12" x 30"—3 roll paint roller mills.$600 ea.
2—Pittsburgh Lectrodryers .....$300 ea.
3—Micromax Ph meters, UNUSED....$400 ea.
2—Labour 225 GPM @ 50' head, 15 HP stainless centrifugal pumps.....$450 ea.
1—Duriron 1¾" centrifugal pump...$150
2—Devine 196 CFM high vacuum pumps .....$400 ea.
6—Louisville 8 roll dewatering presses, 3' rolls, copper screens .....$650 ea.
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1—Louisville 6' x 30' steam tubular dryer, 27—4" & 27—3" tubes, 7½ HP.....$2000
1—4' x 10' stainless steel spray dryer.$1000
1—Proctor & Schwartz 2 truck steam heated dryer $1000
1—500 gal. aluminum jacketed & coiled reactor $400
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1—Double Drum Atmos. Dryer, 36"x84".
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1—Link Belt, Monel 2'7"x8' Roto-Louvre Dryer.
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EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale: 3-3' dia. by 50' long. Direct Heat Rotary Dryers or Rotary Coolers, made by Bonnot Co., Canton, Ohio. 5/16" plate, including carrying rolls, supporting bases, reduction gears, etc. Located Chicago. Must be sold quickly. OPD 164.

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EQUIPMENT OFFERED

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EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted—Send us your list of surplus or idle machinery. Interested in large capacity dry & wet Mixers, Rotary and batch Dryers, Pulverizers, all kinds of Jacketed Kettles, Distilling apparatus, Filling and Packaging Units, Stainless steel and non-corrosive Tanks and Vessels. For 36 years we have been buying from single items to complete plants. Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 13-18 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y.

Chemical Equipment wanted for defense plant work including autoclave centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 140.

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POSITIONS WANTED

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Government Drive

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velopment activity will be carried out:—(1) Negotiating with foreign governments and traders in matters relating to market preferences, trade restrictions, foreign exchange, and discrimination against American farm products; (2) providing first-hand information to American agricultural exporters and importers on market situations and trade opportunities; (3) bringing together American exporters and foreign importers under conditions favorable to trade; (4) analyzing and interpreting commodity and trade information for dissemination to American agriculture, and (5) providing a comprehensive appraisal of foreign production and competition.

The foreign services and trade programs activity will be responsible for directing the marketing and trade reporting activities of the worldwide American agricultural attache service, the department's participation in international organizations and trade and tariff conferences, and the department's work in export-import programs. Closer working relationships are contemplated with the sixty agricultural attaches and officers who provide agricultural information to American agriculture from all principal marketing areas of the world.

P.A.'s-Eye View

—Continued from page 5

soap, sprockets, steel scrap (up and down) and burlap. Down were alcohol, secondary aluminum, autos and trucks, sugar, some grains, gasoline (spotty), some lumber, mercury, linseed, tung and castor oil, polyethylene, some steel and textiles. In short supply are cellophane, nickel and nickel alloys (though easing), polyethylene and structural steel.

Canada

Canadian reports for November indicate a slowup in production—not as much as in the states. Order position is better maintained. Commodity prices show more strength. Inventories are higher. Employment is much lower, some of it seasonal. Buying policy is slightly longer range. Overall business is at a high rate, but is beginning to follow a tapering off pattern, as in the United States. More European competition is reported.

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1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
3—French Oil Mill Lard Cookers.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter 9-plates 9-frames.
1—Rotary Dryer direct fired 54"x30'6".
1—Kennedy-Van Saun Rotary Dryer, 4'x40'—brick lined.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Burr-Stone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x27".
3—Dopp Kettles with agitators, 600 gal. cap.
1—Ribbon Type Mixer, 30" dia. 10' lg. center discharge.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
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tect the manufacturer's legal rights," it was pointed out.

"In the Health, Education, and Welfare department release on August 27, 1953, the Food and Drug Administration admitted that congress did not intend to include prescription files, formula files, complaint files, or personnel files within the provisions on factory inspection," the statement continued. "Nevertheless, as an administrative practice, the Food and Drug Administration stated that it intended to have food and drug inspectors ask for all of this material. A proviso was added that if a refusal was met, the inspector was not to press the matter.

"If formal notice is served that the visitation is an inspection under section 704, and the drug manufacturer fails to insist upon the legal limits set forth by that section, and instead supplies this or other information requested, but not within the scope of factory inspection, he ultimately may be held to have waived his rights to the strict construction of the language of the section.

"The legal right to restrict a fishing expedition type of inspection to proper limits may well depend upon how consistently our members keep the record clear by demonstrating that any information furnished beyond these limits is voluntary and not in compliance with any requirement of section 704," ADMA concluded.

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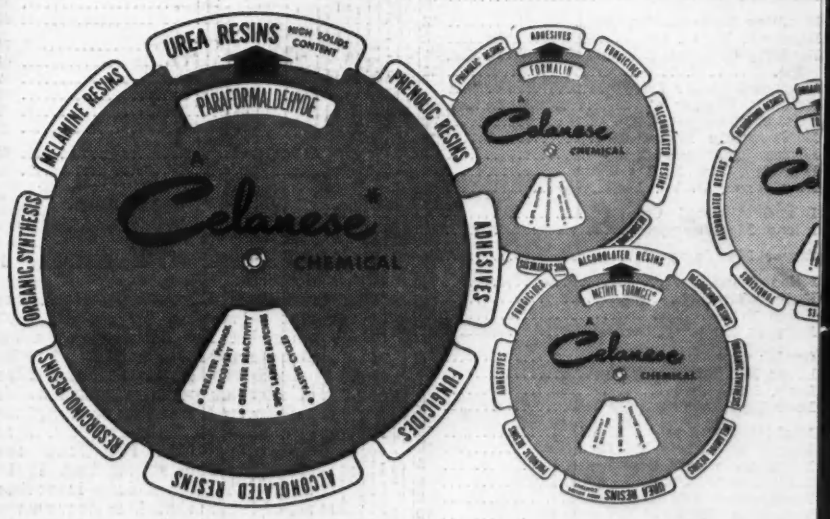

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